ÉDITION DE LUXE



THE GRAPHIC.

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THE GRAPHIC, NOVEMBER 30, 1889

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AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

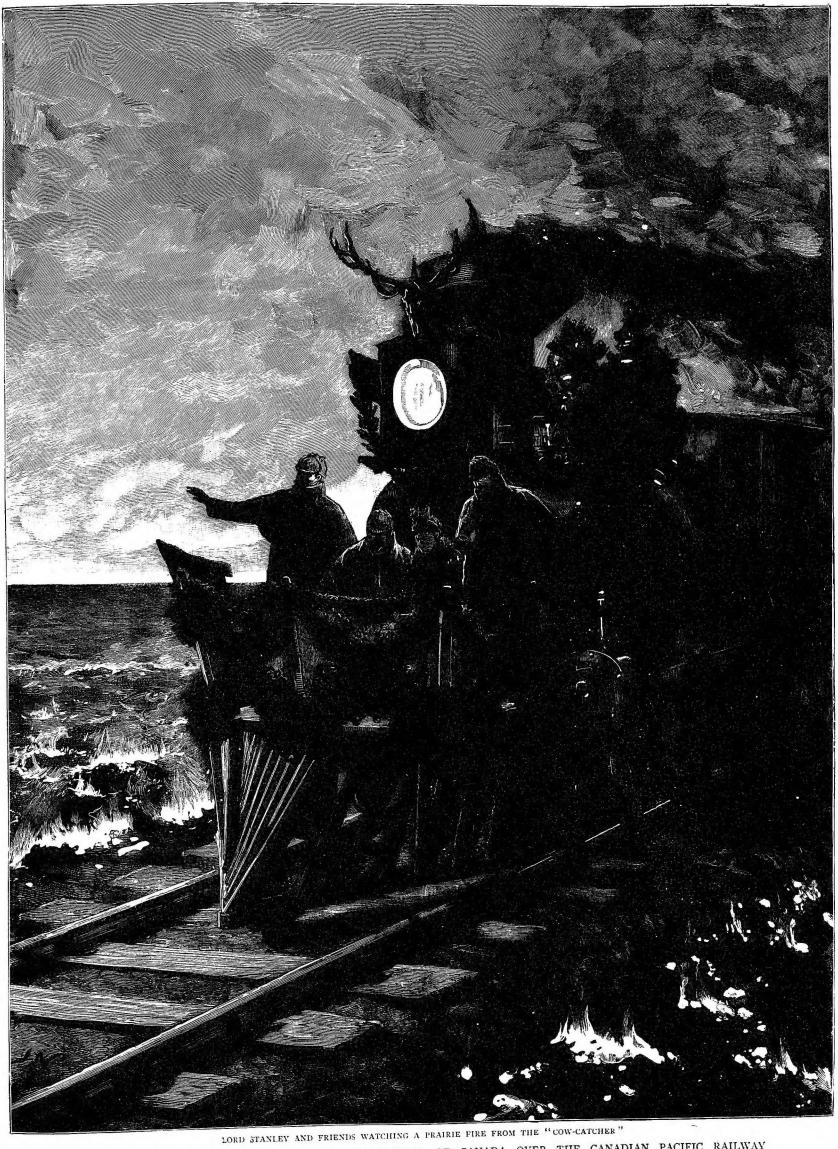
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ÉDITION DE LUXE

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1889

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TO THE NEW WEST WITH THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA OVER THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. F. VILLIERS



LORD SALISBURY AT NOTTINGHAM. --- In the addresses which he delivered at Nottingham, Lord Salisbury dealt with a variety of subjects in a sensible and business-like fashion. As regards the proposed fusion of Liberal and Conservative Unionists, he is of opinion that the best plan is to let well alone. Like Colonial Federation or Imperial Federation, Unionist fusion is one of those apparently desirable objects which will be attained rather by natural development than by premature attempts at forcing. Apart from the recent friction at Birmingham, the informal arrangement now in existence has worked very well for three years past; and, in the present condition of workingclass feeling, the Conservatives are likely to remain all the longer in office because their Liberal Unionist allies compel them to be more reforming than they would perhaps naturally be. In fact, the present Government is practically a Whig Government, such as would have been approved by Lord John Russell, with the important difference that the Tory Opposition with which he had to contend is now merged in the Ministerial ranks. But for the Liberal pressure which is thus put upon him, we may be pretty sure that Lord Salisbury would not propose an Amendment of the Allotments Act. Yet, as the recent correspondence with the Duke of Bedford showed, the success of the Act as a practical measure of relief is greatly marred by the fact that the people to whom is entrusted the power of setting the Act in motion are, as a rule, unfriendly to the allotment system. Again, the Prime Minister avowed his approval of what used to be thought a most Radical proposal-the abolition of school fees. It has been effected in Scotland, and therefore he is willing to apply it to England, on two conditions, first that Mr. Goschen can afford the money, secondly that the Voluntary Schools shall share the relief equally with the Board Schools. Pondering over these concessions, thoughtful electors, who desire moderate as opposed to revolutionary changes, will probably agree that Lord Salisbury will really give them more than they would get from a Labouchere-Jacobyn Government, confronted as the latter would be by a powerful and embittered Tory Opposition.

MR. STANLEY AND EMIN PASHA. --- It is impossible to read Mr. Stanley's letters without admiring his pluck, energy, and resource. The difficulties with which he had to contend were enormous, but there is no sign that he ever allowed them for a moment to have a paralysing effect on his strong will. Steadily, day after day, except when struck down by illness, he carried out his plans, triumphing over all obstacles, whether they were due to Nature or to man. Strangely enough, it was no easy task for him to induce Emin Pasha to accompany him back to Europe. Emin, as presented by Mr. Stanley, has been aptly described as a kind of Hamlet, who found it almost impossible to make up his mind. We must remember, however, that his hesitation did not spring from weakness. It resulted from an honourable doubt whether, even after he had been deprived of all real power, he was justified in abandoning an enterprise which he had undertaken in no mean or selfish spirit. At last Mr. Stanley succeeded in conquering his scruples, and now we may hope that both will soon be in our midst, ready to give us a full account of their adventures. Pessimists sometimes complain that we live in an age in which there is not a trace of romance. They are hard to please if they find no romance in the story of these intrepid explorers. A more romantic tale than theirs was never told in the days when travellers' tales were nothing if not wild and imaginative. A good many persons, while prepared to admit as much as this, cannot help asking whether the people of Africa are likely to benefit by what has been done. So far as the near future is concerned, it is doubtful whether the proper answer is "Yes." The district over which Emin ruled has fallen back into barbarism, and Mr. Stanley, who has little faith in the mild methods of Livingstone, has probably left behind him some memories which will hardly tend to make the natives friendly to white men. Nevertheless, we may fairly claim, both for Mr. Stanley and for Emin, and especially for Mr. Stanley, that if their work is judged in the light of what are certain to be its remote consequences, it has been of essential service. When Africa has been brought thoroughly under European influence no name will stand higher than Mr. Stanley's on the list of those who prepared the way for civilisation on the Dark Continent.

Volunteer Rifle Practice.—The long time occupied in finding a site for the new Wimbledon, before Bisley Common was discovered, will not have been wasted, since it places the Metropolitan Volunteers in possession of really suitable ranges for rifle-practice. Among other places which competed for the honour of succeeding Wimbledon as the national shooting-ground, Staines put in a claim, and it is the land which her citizens then offered which the London contingent are to have for their musketry-training. Some two-and-a-half miles long, by from half-a-mile to a quarter-

of-a-mile in breadth, the site affords ample accommodation, nor is there any chance of the butts being built up to, as was the case at Wimbledon. Another advantage is, that the firing-points are close to the railway-station, so that a party going down for practice will not lose much time before getting to work. The chief drawback is the expense of transit. Only a shilling for the journey to Staines and back is to be charged, and that is cheap enough, considering the distance. Nevertheless, it would involve, in the aggregate, a serious drain on the regimental funds, as every man would have to go down more than once to complete the regulation course of practice. Owing to the disappearance of well-todo men from the Volunteer ranks, finance has become a burning question for not a few regiments. The crack corps get along comfortably enough, and to them, no doubt, the cost of training at Staines will be hardly worth consideration. But the vast majority are not in that happy position, and in their case the new range may wear something of a white elephant look. We make little doubt that it was the monetary squeeze, in one form or another, which has caused the numerical strength of the London contingent to diminish during the present year. Numbers of young men who are willing enough to sacrifice their leisure in acquiring military training object very strongly to have their small means also sacrificed on the altar of patriotism.

PORTUGAL IN AFRICA.-In protesting against the recently-issued Portuguese decree our Government has assumed a firm and decisive tone such as it rarely if ever adopts when dealing with first-rate Powers like France, Germany, or the United States. We will, however, pass by the inconsistency without further notice. Just now Europe is actively engaged in carving out the Dark Continent into convenient slices. Portugal, by a priority of several centuries, was one of the first guests at this banquet, where Africa, like poor slain Polonius, does not eat, but is eaten. For a long while she toyed with the dish before her, but now, suddenly perceiving that presently the joint will be bared to the bone, she goes in for one of the choicest cuts still remaining. It is, indeed, provoking at such a moment to hear that greedy old John Bull, who has a finger in every pie, shouting, "Hands off, Miss Portugee!" Under the guise of a rather prosaic metaphor, we venture to think we have stated the case fairly. tuguese have failed to improve their opportunities. They have administered their African possessions in a very sluggish fashion, and they will find it difficult to make any impartial person admit that their tenure of extensive tracts of coastline (a tenure of which no one seeks to deprive them) entitles them to claim sovereignty over the vast inland regions beyond. At all events, let us anticipate that the dispute will be settled amicably, for Portugal is an old and faithful ally of ours; and let us also recommend our readers, if they desire to master the intricacies of the question, to study it by the aid of a good map. What with Stanley and Emin, and the Mahdi, and the Boers, a map of the Dark Continent, up to date, ought to be laid on every drawing-room table.

KING HUMBERT'S SPEECH FROM THE THRONE .-Humbert, in his Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Italian Parliament, was able to adopt a comparatively cheerful tone; and this, so far as it goes, may be taken as evidence that Europe is not standing on the verge of a great war. Italy has lately been warned that she is ruining herself by costly preparations for a conflict which may never come off, and that her duty is to hold rigidly aloof from the international complications of the Continent. The Italians know better, and, in what he had to say about the army and navy, the King gave no indication of a wish for any change of policy. The truth, of course, is that Italy owes her sense of security to the facts that she is ready to defend herself, and that she has formed strong alliances. There can be no good reason, however, why she should deliberately irritate France, and all who sincerely care for the maintenance of peace were glad to learn that the Italian Government propose, if Parliament agrees with them, to abolish the aggressive tariffs which have caused so much annoyance to many Frenchmen engaged in commerce. Italy, like other countries, has begun to benefit by the revival of trade, and Ministers have wisely resolved to aid the process of recovery by refraining for the present from the imposition of fresh taxes. The Social Question is ubiquitous, and King Humbert announced that measures dealing with various aspects of it would be laid before the national representatives. It is not likely that there will be anything very novel or startling in these proposals, and Parliament, in beginning work of this kind, will prepare for itself much disappointment if it supposes that it can find a short cut to general prosperity and contentment.

REPORTING INTERRUPTIONS.—The decision of Mr. Baron Huddleston in the case of Kelly v. O'Malley certain'y rests on common sense. It cannot be supposed that the Legislature ever intended, when passing last year's Libel Act, to put it in the power of malicious people to procure the publication of villainous defamation. That is what it would come to, if newspaper privilege were extended to cover interruptions of specches as well as speeches themselves. All a libeller would

need to do would be to attend a meeting where his intended victim was to speak, and having allowed the unhappy man to rise, to assail him with the vilest imputations, for the purpose of having them reported in the local papers. The speaker could no doubt prosecute the offender for defamation, but at public meetings it is often impossible to identify the author of a defamatory bellow, while the newspaper reports give only the ipsissima verba, and are useless, therefore, for purposes of identification. After all, there would be little loss to the reading public from the exclusion of these objectionable asides. Who gains from reading, in the midst of a passionate defence of, say, bimetallism, such an irrelevant expression of opinion as "You're a badger"? Nor is it more instructive to the average citizen to see the word "groans" plentifully sprinkling through a Gladstonite speech criticising Lord Salisbury, than to perceive how frequently the word "hisses" appears in a Conservative oration dealing with Mr. Gladstone. Equally devoid of edification, but considerably more objectionable from the standpoint of fairness, is the insertion of the word "sensation" in some important piece of evidence during a criminal trial. On the whole, it would be to the advantage of society to have Mr. Baron Huddleston's view of the law maintained. It must be confessed, however, that the wording of the Libel Act would seem to support Mr. Lockwood's contention that newspapers are privileged to report, not only the speeches, but everything that occurs at public meetings. If that was not intended by Parliament, the sooner an amending Act is passed, the better for editorial tranquillity.

Dog-Muzzling. The meeting of the Dog-Owners' Protection Association at the Westminster Palace Hotel could scarcely be called a success. The "Bob Sawyer" element was present in great force, and Bob, who is nothing if not scientific, took it into his head that the conveners of the gathering were a set of anti-vivisectional faddists, obstinately opposed to the enlightened teachings of science. As is his wont, Mr. Sawyer expressed his sentiments with considerable fervour, and in the end an amendment in favour of muzzling was proposed by Professor Horsley, and carried by a show of hands. Thus the unfortunate dog-owners, in their appeal to public opinion, found themselves non-suited. They may, perhaps, be consoled with the reflection that meetings of this kind afford very little clue as to what the general community really think. It is not, however, very difficult to ascertain who are the supporters and who are the opponents of dogmuzzling. Nearly every one who keeps a dog detests muzzling. Those who don't keep a dog either approve warmly, or disapprove feebly, or are stolidly indifferent. We, who write these lines, do not keep a dog, but we can sympathise with those who do, and, more still, we sympathise with the dogs themselves. Dogs get much less exercise than they did before the ukase, because they either refuse to wear a muzzle, or their owners dislike the trouble of putting it on, and perhaps having to lead the animal as well. Then the muzz'e interferes very seriously with those mysterious rites which dogs perform when they meet other dogs, and which possibly constitute a sort of canine religion. A nervous dog naturally resents the touch of a hard muzzla instead of a soft nose. And we are very doubtful as to the efficacy of muzzling in preventing hydrophobia. As we have previously urged in these columns, we advise, in place of muzzles, a rigorous system of registration, every dog to wear a numbered collar, and a much more summary remedy than at present exists against the owners of dogs which bite, or which bark and howl so as to be a nuisance.

Mr. Stanley's Geographical Discoveries.—For a full account of the geographical results of Mr. Stanley's Expedition we must, of course, wait until he returns to England. In the mean time, however, we have learned that he has made some important additions to our knowledge. Thanks to his energy and perseverance, we seem at last to have got to the heart of the mystery of the Nile. Hitherto it has been uncertain whether Victoria Nyanza and Albert Nyanza were the only sources of the White Nile. In 1877 Mr. Stanley discovered Lake Muta Nzige, which he has now called Lake Albert Edward. This sheet of water lies to the south-west of Albert Nyanzi, and it was not known whether it fed the Nile or the Congo. Mr. Stanley has found that it communicates with Albert Nyanza by the River Semliki, and that it drains the south-western Nile Basin, as Victoria Nyanza drains the south-eastern basin. This is a most valuable discovery, and its interest is heightened by the fact, now brought out for the first time, that Lake Albert Edward and Albert Nyanza, with the Valley of the Semliki, lie in an area of depression, on both sides of which are great uplands, those on the western side being the water-parting between the Congo and the Nile. On the eastern side there is a range of lofty mountains, called the Ruwenzori, or the Mountains of the Moon. Mr. Stanley estimates that the loftiest summit of this range is about 18,000 feet high. Lieutenant Stairs tried to climb to the most elevated point, but could only reach a height of 10,600 feet, where he found he was separated from the nearest snowy peak by deep ravines. Up to 8,000 feet the mountains are inhabited, the people having apparently established their homes in these lofty regions in order to escape from fierce enemies in the plains. Even at Victoria Nyanza, which was supposed to be pretty well known, Mr. Stanley made an interesting

discovery; he found that the lake has a great extension towards the south-west. These discoveries, even if his towards "record" had been less splendid, would have sufficed to give him a place among the most illustrious of African explorers.

TRADESMEN'S GULLIBILITY.—Another Tradesmen's Protection Society is badly needed. The present one merely protects them against others; they quite as much require to be safeguarded against their own gui'eless impulses. The reckless manner in which they give credit to plausible swindlers finds illustration once more in a case just tried at the Central Criminal Court. Two foreign rogues, of no particular adroitness, contrived to extract large sums out of several confiding tradesmen, on the most absurd pretences. At one time, the worthy couple had a patent in their possession worth 30,000%. No one ever saw it; for all that is known to the contrary, it may have been the famous old patent for extracting sunbeams out of cucumbers. It was good enough, at all events, to extract some valuable jewellery and not a little cash out of a jeweller. Another device for raising the wind was the Patent Development Company, with a visionary capital of 160,000%, subsequently increased, by a slight additional effort of the imagination, to 3,000,000%. On the strength of this magnificent scheme, the two sharpers were accepted as tenants of chambers at an annual rental of 450%, which they furnished, on the same system of "trust me not at all, or all in all," to the value of 2001. After that coup, they became the owners of the Albert Palace—quite unknown to its legal proprietors-and had the singularly good fortune to let the building for 100,000% a year. In this instance, their victim was an unfortunate lady, but they would not have fleeced her so easily had they not been enabled to maintain an appearance of affluence by their previous gulls' egregious innocence. Competition must be as cruelly sharp as Mr. John Burns says it is to influence shrewd men of business to believe any and every preposterous yarn which looks like leading to some profitable transaction. Yet these very same tradesmen often display almost excessive caution in small dealings with reputable customers. Like pike, they dearly love a big and glittering bait, and even as little skill is required to land that greedy fish, so do they readily fall victims to quite clumsy swindlers.

Bearing-Reins. ----For years past there has been a newspaper crusade against these ornamental appendages to a horse's harness. By a number of persons who understand horses they have been consistently denounced as both useless and cruel. Of course they maintain the horse's head in what the owner who sanctions the use of bearing-reins deems to be a becoming attitude; but as the constraint thus imposed causes the horse himself much inconvenience, if not downright pain, the wonder is that, after all that has been urged against it, the fashion still continues. Fashion, however, is very hard to alter, and most oldsters can recollect when coach-horses' tails were invariably docked; although, if horses had but the power of speech, they would doubtless have declared that their tails were as indispensable to their well-being as his tongue is to a politician. A statement contained in the last of three letters which appear in Wednesday's Times may possibly have more influence with owners and jobbers of carriage-horses than mere invectives which style bearing-reins "instruments of torture" and "inhuman straps." It is there plainly stated that the real patrons of the bearing-rein are not the old nobility, who usually know what a horse is from infancy, but the nouveaux riches. Now as the nouveaux riches, whatever their other defects, are usually very sensitive to the opinion of "smart people," would it not be kind of the "smart people" to tell their friends Lady Crossus and Sir Gorgius Midas that bearingreins are no longer regarded as "good form?"

PICTURES FOR SCHOOLS.—An Art Museum Committee has been formed in Manchester for the purpose of providing elementary schools with pictures, and Mr. Horsfall, the Treasurer, in an excellent letter to the papers, has explained the method in which the Committee proposes to do its work. Every one who has thought about education will agree with him that in our elementary schools, as at present conducted, far too little is done to interest children and to stimulate their minds. They are crammed with facts which have little relation to what they directly know, and many of them, on leaving school, find that they have not learned anything which is of much service to them in the real work of their lives. As we have often said in these columns, a system which leads to such results must be radically defective. Education, in the true sense of the term, is a kind of training which awakens intellectual life, and, if teachers see that the children under their care have no alertness of mind, they may know that their labours have been practically useless. Pictures in schoolrooms will not, of course, be a complete remedy, but, if used in the way suggested by the Manchester Committee, they may do some good. It is proposed that the pictures shall represent flowers, trees, birds, butterflies, beautiful places within easy reach of the children, fine buildings, and, generally, objects and scenes which young people like to see and to talk about. The pictures are to be

divided into sets, and each set will remain only for a certain time in any particular school. The children, if the plan can be carried out, will be taken periodically to the Art Museum, the Manchester Art Gallery, and the Botanical Gardens, that the interest of what they have seen at school may be deepened, and made more vivid. These are steps in the right direction, and we may hope that, if the movement succeeds in Manchester, it will spread rapidly to other towns. But those who are taking part in it must not forget that it is quite as important to think of the teachers as of the pupils. Unless teachers are themselves intelligent, we cannot expect them to arouse intelligence in others.

THE EGYPTIAN FRONTIER.—If the news from Wady Halfa be not exaggerated, the Khedive had better make quick preparation against another irruption of dervishes. The fact that numbers of refugees have already reached the Egyptian frontier would, by itself, demonstrate the existence of some fresh propelling force higher up the Nile. But this exodus is accompanied by specific reports of a great dervish movement northwards, with its base at Dongola. It would seem, therefore, that the Mahdi still cherishes the idea of conquering Egypt, as he might easily do were no British troops there. He has been informed, no doubt, as to the scantiness of this contingent; and, not being aware of how quickly it could be reinforced, he probably hopes to sweep both white and black troops into the sea. It was imagined that the severe punishment his saintly soldiers lately met with at Toski would have brought home to his mind the folly of kicking against the pricks. But against that reverse he now has a fair set-off in the conquest of the Equatorial Provinces, while his successful invasion of Abyssinia gives him a substantial balance of prestige. Flushed with these successes in the south and east, the Soudanese naturally turn their thoughts once more to Egypt. Through it runs their natural water-way to the sea, and, warriors though they be, the trading instinct has always been keen among them. It would be extraordinary if they did not try to break through the barrier which blocks the Nile: no people possessed of the same fighting spirit and capacity would tamely consent to be hemmed in by a despised race. We may expect, therefore, a recurrence of attempted invasions from time to time, and the only practical thing to do is to make proper provision against them on the frontier. That is not the case at present, if all reports may be believed. There are some who assert that Wady Halfa is not better qualified to defend itself against strong attack than when the late dervish advance so sadly fluttered the Cairenes.



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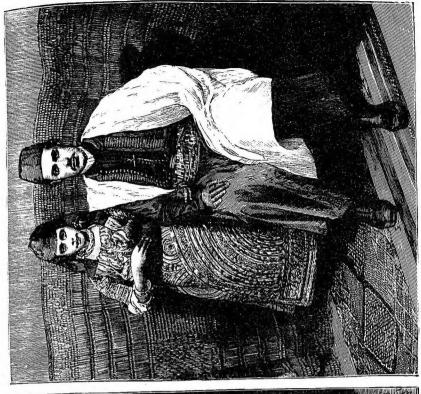
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TO THE NEW WEST WITH THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA OVER THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. F. VILLIERS



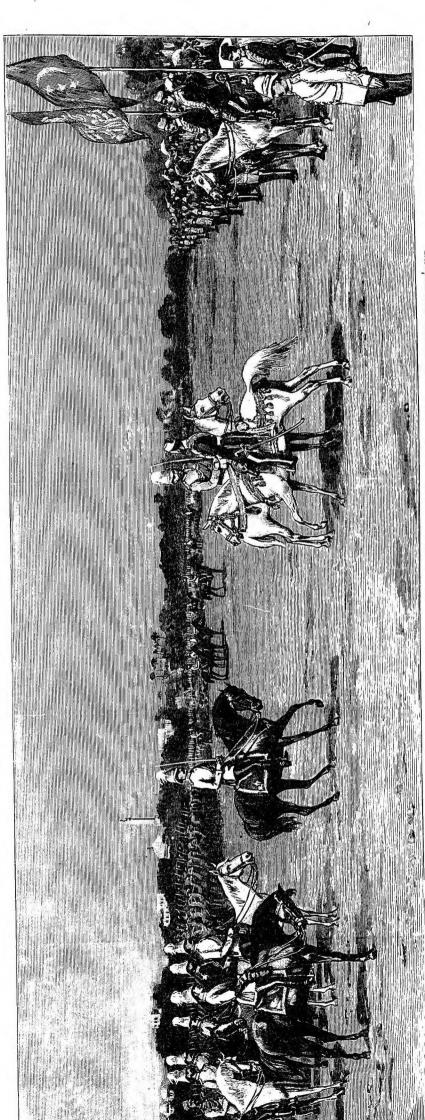
THE BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION—THE COMTE AND COMTESSE D'EU AND FAMILY The Comte D'Eu, Prince of Orleans, married October 15, 1864, Isobella, the Princess Imperval of Brazil, and daughter of the Ex-Emperor



JEWISH MARRIED COUPLE. HUSBAND SEVENTEEN, WIFE NINE YEARS OLD

HTER OF AN AMERICAN CONSULAR AGENT AT FEZ, AGED EIGHT YEARS, AND ENGAGED TO BE MARRIED

CHILD MARRIAGES IN MOROCCO





THE PRINCE OF WALES IN EGYPT-THE REVIEW OF BRITISH AND EGYPTIAN TROOPS AT ABBASSIEH THE KHÉDIVE SHAKING HANDS WITH THE PRINCE, AFTER THE PRINCE HAD MARCHED PAST WITH THE TWO ARMIES, AND SALUTED THE KHÉDIVE



TO THE NEW WEST WITH THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OVER THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY See page 667.

THE COMTE D'EU AND HIS FAMILY

THE COMTE D'EU AND HIS FAMILY

One of the many reasons advanced in explanation of the late Revolution in Brazil is the alleged unpopularity of the Imperial Princess and her husband. During the ex-Emperor's visits to Europe the Princess was entrusted with the Regency, and she is accused of having used her position for the purpose of aggrandising the Roman Catholic Church. Be that as it may, there is no doubt but that in many other respects the Princess worthily carried out her father's liberal-minded projects, particularly in connection with the enfranchisement of the slaves. Born on the 29th of July, 1846, the Princess Isabella (to call her by the first of her many names) married in 1864 Gaston, Comte d'Eu, a son of the Duc de Nemours, and grandson, therefore, of Louis Philippe. The Comte was born in 1842. They have three sons, Prince Pierre, born in October, 1875; Prince Louis, born in 1878; and Prince Antoine, born in 1881. The Comte d'Eu was a Marshal in the Brazilian Army, but, on the deposition of his father-in-law, was compelled, with his wife and family, to leave the country at once.—Our engraving is from a photograph by A. Henschel and Co., 40, Rua Dos Ourives, Rio de Janeiro.

CHILD-MARRIAGES IN MORGOCO

CHILD-MARRIAGES IN MOROCCO.

IN all warm climates the period of puberty for both sexes arrives earlier than it does in the chilly latitudes of Northern Europe, and therefore the marriageable epoch is correspondingly advanced. But, unfortunately, it is more than correspondingly advanced, for a system of child-marriages has prevailed during many generations by means of which infantine brides and bridegrooms (but especially brides) are simply bought and sold to suit the convenience or the interest of their parents. Much attention has been lately directed to this subject in India, and it is to be hoped that the native mind will gradually become aware of the cruelties which are perpetrated under this system of forced and unnatural unions. One is someunder this system of forced and unnatural unions. One is somewhat surprised to find that these premature marriages also prevail what surprised to find that these premature marriages also prevail among the Jews of Morocco, for they certainly seem contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter, of the law of Moses. As is well known, the Jews, despite the oppression and contempt with which they are treated by the followers of the Prophet, are very numerous in the Empire of Morocco, particularly in the cities, where they carry on all the mercantile and monetary transactions; act as interpreters; and perform the functions of servants, porters, and scavengers.—Our engravings are from photographs forwarded to us by Mr. Edward H. Strobel, of the United States' Legation, Madrid.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN EGYPT

WE have already, in previous articles, recorded the salient features of this visit, but as several of our illustrations this week treat of incidents which took place during its occurrence, a little repetition becomes needful.

At 4 P.M. on November 2nd, in the presence of a large crowd of officials and notables of Cairo, the Prince of Wales and the Khédive reviewed at Abbassieh 1,600 British and 2,900 Egyptian troops, under the command of Generals Dormer and Grenfell. The troops, under the command of Generals Dormer and Grenfell. The arrangements of this small review were excellent, and drew forth warm praises from H.R.H. The Royal party passed down the entire line, and then, returning at a gallop, took up a position between the Royal and the Egyptian Standards. The troops marched past, first in grand divisions, then massed, and lastly in line of quarter-column at the trail

On the morning of November 4th the Prince, accompanied by his son, Prince George of Wales, drove out to the Ghizeh Pyramids. On approaching those ancient monuments, the party was met by Bedouins on horseback and on foot, with native music, who escorted the Prince to the foot of the Great Pyramid, where he was received by the Khédive, and presently conducted by him into a kiosque,

by the Khedive, and presently conducted by him into a kiosque, where luncheon was served.

At 3 P.M. the same day, the Khedive having returned to the Abdin Palace, the Prince of Wales and his son drove to the Khedivial Sporting Club's grounds at Gezireh, to witness the second gymkhana of the season. The sports began as soon as the Royal party arrived. The Buffalo Race, ridden by natives, gave rise to much laughter. In the first heat a youth on an aged buffalo won easily; in the second heat a dusky Amazon was the first to reach the post. The Camel Race brought out a large number of competitors who rode well. The Syces' Race, with half a score of competitors, was won by the longest pair of legs. The Noah's Ark Race, which we described last week, was especially comical. Enough here to say that among the animals entered for it were a turkey, a pelican, a sucking-pig, and a monkey.—Mr. Corbould has drawn the Bedouins' reception and the race incidents from sketches by Mr. Arthur Middlemass (Middlemass Bey). Arthur Middlemass (Middlemass Bey).

SIR EDWARD AND LADY GUINNESS

On Wednesday last week announcement was made of one of the most splendid acts of private munificence that this generation has seen. Struck by the absence of decent dwellings for the very poor, seen. Struck by the absence of decent dwellings for the very poor, both of London and Dublin, Sir Edward Guinness has placed in the hands of three trustees—Lord Rowton, Mr. Ritchie, and Mr. Plunket—the sum of 250,000/, to be expended in the erection in both capitals of clean and healthy homes for people somewhat poorer than those who avail themselves of the existing artisans' dwellings. Of this amount, 200,000/. is to be devoted to the needs of London, 50,000/. to those of Dublin; and, as the law provides that in such cases trustees shall have the power to borrow as much again for the same purpose, Sir Edward's munificent gift practically means that half-a-million of money will be devoted to the solution of one that half-a-million of money will be devoted to the solution of one of the most difficult problems of modern times—that of helping the poor without pauperising them. Sir Edward Cecil Guinness is the third son of the late Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, who will ever be remembered in Dublin for the restoration of St. Patrick's Cathedral —a work which was carried out at his sole cost and under his personal direction. He was born on the 10th of November, 1847, and married, in 1873, his cousin, Adelaide Maria, daughter of Richard Samuel Guinness, Esq., of Deepwell, Co. Dublin, by whom he has three sons, Rupert Edward Cecil, born in 1874; Arthur Ernest, born in 1876; and Walter Edward, born in 1880. In 1880 his eldest brother, Sir Arthur Guinness, who had succeeded his father as second baronet in 1868, was raised to the peerage, under the title of Baron Ardilaun, and in 1885 Sir Edward was himself created a baronet. He is the head of the great brewing house of Guinness, of London and Dublin, the conversion of which into a limited liability company, a year or two back, created so much sensation in the City. His recent gift, though his largest, is by no means his only, act of splendid generosity.—Our portraits are from photographs by Lafayette, 30, Westmoreland Street, Dublin. -a work which was carried out at his sole cost and under his

"THE NEW PRINCE FORTUNATUS" A NEW serial story by William Black, illustrated by William Small, is continued on page 653.

> SKETCHES IN THE LAW COURTS See page 656.

FALCONRY IN INDIA

As hawking in India is a winter sport, hawks are caught in the autumn, and trained at once, so as to be ready to fly by November or December. Those used are principally the Peregrine, the Saker, and the Shaheen, but several of the short-winged classes are also flown by the natives. Among the animals chased are hares, ducks, geese, partridges, bustards, kites, and crows.

The first sketch shows a small party starting on a fine morning for a flight or two on the banks of a river. Then a flight begins. The quarry in this case is a hare, and it is wonderful to note how soon the large-winged hawks, with no apparent effort, overtake poor pussy. The leading hawk then stoops, but only strikes sufficiently to cut the fur out of the back of the poor frightened beast. The second hawk, who has just begun his stoop, would no doubt roll his victim cut the fur out of the back of the poor frightened beast. The second hawk, who has just begun his stoop, would no doubt roll his victim over. The peregrine and shaheen come to the lure, as a rule, fast enough after an unsuccessful flight, but the saker sometimes gives great trouble before he will descend. Here the sportsmen are great trouble before he will descend. Here the sportsmen are vainly signalling a bird which is amusing itself far away. The kite, when chased by the saker-hawk, as a rule turns over, as the other stoops. They come swinging down together through the air until they reach the ground, when the falconer comes up and despatches the quarry. In the opinion of experienced falconers, bustards are the finest quarry obtainable. They give splendid flights, and have such a wonderful way of turning that sometimes the hawk misses his chance. Eagles fly at a great height in the air, and sometimes when one of them has seen a falcon busily engaged with its victim. a sound like that of a mighty rushing wind engaged with its victim, a sound like that of a mighty rushing wind engaged with its victim, a sound like that of a mignty rusning wind is heard, and down through the air literally tumbles the king of birds. Hawks fear an eagle as much as a lamb fears a wolf, so the smaller member of the carnivora darts off screaming, leaving his game for the use of the new-comer.—Our engravings are from sketches by Lieutenant F. Field, U.C.S., Deva Ghazi Khan, Punjab, India

THE STATE OF THE STREETS

For the lover of horses it is sad to walk along the streets in For the lover of horses it is sad to walk along the streets in such weather as we experience during a large portion of the year, and see the miseries endured by the patient beasts who serve us so faithfully. At all times they do not find it an easy matter to keep their footing, owing to the constant change of roadway which our beautiful system—or want of system—of London government has permitted. Now they are on wood, the next moment on searblite and soon again on grapite to say pothing of the macadam nas permitted. Now they are on wood, the next moment on asphalte, and soon again on granite, to say nothing of the macadam which is still to be found here and there. In very wet or very dry weather they may manage fairly enough, but when drizzle or dew, or the Vestry's watering-carts, have just moistened the surface, then it is that our streets become mere death-traps for our horses. Particularly is this the case on the crowded line between Charing It is that our streets become mere death-traps for our horses. Particularly is this the case on the crowded line between Charing Cross and Liverpool Street. One of the worst places is the short piece between St. Mary-le-Strand and *The Graphic* office; another is Ludgate Hill, at which point Mr. Charlton's drawing was made. St. Paul's must have seen thousands of such melancholy sights as these. Is it not time that an attempt was made to diminish their number?

NOTES ON THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

THESE engravings are from sketches by our special artist, Mr. C. E. Fripp. A tepé is the local name for the tents used by the Indians. It will be observed that the Red Man has abandoned the picturesque costume which he wore in the days when Fenimore Cooper depicted him. He now dresses in shabby civilised garments, and looks rather painfully like one of our native tramps so far as attire is concerned. In a country where roads are few and indifferent, it is not unnatural that he should use the smooth track of the railway for pedestrian purposes, trains, moreover, being less frequent way for pedestrian purposes, trains, moreover, being less frequent than in more populous regions. The grain elevators are conspicuous features in the *entrepôts* throughout North America, to which the grain raised in the wheat-growing districts is brought for shipment. Fort William, situated on Thunder Bay, Lake Superiors, the shipment. Fort William, situated on I hunder Bay, Lake Superior, is one of the old trading posts of the Hudson's Bay regime. It has now sunk from its former high estate, and has been utilised as an engine-house. Finally, Mr. Fripp presents us with several types of character as seen at Winnipeg, the capital of Manitoba, now a flourishing and bustling city, but containing only twenty years ago less than 300 inhabitants. The town has grown up round Fort Garry—a portion of which is still standing. It was formerly one of the trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company the trading-posts of the Hudson's Bay Company.

> BARNUM'S SHOW See page 666.

THE GREAT TOPE OF SANCHI See page 658.

THE GUARDS' MEMORIAL

An interesting and impressive ceremony took place at Brompton Cemetery on Tuesday morning last, on the occasion of the unveiling of a monument to the officers and men of the



The girls of the Guards' Industrial Home attended the ceremony, as well as the massed bands of the brigade under the command of Lieutenant Dan Godfrey. The military chaplains of all denominations in the Home District command were also present. Colonel Eaton, Grenadier Guards, addressing General Stephenson and the company, remarked that the idea of erecting a Guards'

Memorial emanated from General Moncrieff, and up to the present time over 1,000 men of the brigade had been interred there. General Stephenson having replied, Colonel Wigram thanked the General for his attendance there. The chaplain (Rev. W. T. National Anthem, and the proceedings terminated.

National Anthem, and the proceedings terminated.

The memorial consists of an imposing cross of white Sicilian marble, with a base of Cornish granite, bearing the inscriptions, "Tria Juncta in Uno" and "To the Memory of the soldiers of the Brigade of Guards buried here since 1854, this Cross is dedicated by their Comrades in 1889." Around the foot of the monument arranged guns which have been taken in action. The work was executed by Messrs. Burke and Co., 17, Newman Street, W.



THE PRIME MINISTER spoke twice on Tuesday, at Nottingham, on the occasion of the annual meeting there of the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations. His first speech of Conservative and Constitutional Associations. His first speech was at the afternoon Conference of delegates of the Union, who had previously adopted a resolution in favour of the fusion of Liberal and Conservative Unionists into a new National party. On this subject Lord Salisbury cautioned the Conference against fancying that a great National party can be created by the will of any man, or any set of men, sitting in any one place. It cannot, he said, be made—it must grow, and that gradually. Dealing cherfully with the unfortunate results of some electoral contests, the Premier felicitously illustrated the difference between by-elections and a General Election by pointing to the contrast between the Premier felicitously illustrated the difference between by-elections and a General Election by pointing to the contrast between the issue of the recent General Election in France and that of previous by-elections there, which had been regarded as prefiguring the triumph of Boulangism. At a great mass meeting in the evening, presided over by the Duke of Portland, Lord Salisbury sketched his programme of social reform. Complaints respecting the working of the Allotments Act are to be silenced by an amendment of it. Education having been made compulsory, there ought to be a practical recognition of the obligation to relieve the burden of that compulsion, where the circumstances of the parent make it too heavy for him to bear, by what Lord Salisbury called "assisted." of that computsion, where the circumstances of the parent make it too heavy for him to bear, by what Lord Salisbury called "assisted," as distinguished from "free," education. State assistance to emigration, especially to our own Colonies, would, he continued, diminish the number of workmen competing for wages, and thus would raise these, while the emigrants would be happier and richer, and create new markets for the industry of their countrymen at home.

While beligning that in many trades the hours of labour are too. and create new markets for the industry of their countryment a noise. While believing that in many trades the hours of labour are too long, Lord Salisbury pronounced an Eight Hours Bill to be a very great mistake, and much of his speech was devoted to show how current schemes of legislation, broached ostensibly to benefit the working man, would, if put in operation, be most injurious to him. For instance, and obviously having in view the agitation for interference between the owners and occupiers of houses, Lord Salisbury pointed out that since the improvement of the dwellings of the people must, in great measure, be effected by private enterprise, an ordinary builder or owner will not be induced to erect healthier dwellings if he knows that whatever agreements he makes may be awenings it ne knows that whatever agreements he makes may be cancelled for political reasons; he will not build houses, he will take his money elsewhere. Lord Salisbury wound up with a powerful peroration in favour of the maintenance of the Union with Indianal.

EARL BROWNLOW, Political Secretary to the Board of Trade succeeds Lord Harris, appointed Governor of Bombay, in the Under-Secretaryship of State for War.

Under-Secretaryship of State for War.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL at its usual weekly meeting on Tuesday, received from one of its Committees a recommendation to accept the proposal made by the First Commissioner of Works, that if the Council would take 7,500% for the plot of ground lying to the north-east of the National Gallery, he would submit to Parliament a vote for that amount. As a result of the munificent gift of 100,000% made for the purpose by an anonymous donor, the Office of Works contemplates building in that locality a new National Portrait Gallery, and the First Commissioner thinks that it would be both beneficial to the new gallery and generally ornamental if the plot in question remained open.—A committee formed under the presidency of the Duke of Westminster has purchased for 19,000% the North Woolwich Gardens as a public recreation ground, and has offered to transfer them to the Council as its freehold property on the condition that the latter will pay a sum not exceeding 1,000%, and to transfer them to the Council as its freehold property on the condition that the latter will pay a sum not exceeding 1,000l, and undertake the future maintenance of the gardens. This offer is being considered by the Finance Committee of the Council, whose property there is little doubt the gardens will become. As, however, they are only partly within the County of London, special Parliamentary powers will be required to deal with them, and on Tuesday the Council referred the acquisition of those powers to the consideration of its Parliamentary Committee.

LORD MAYOR ISAACS. presiding at a meeting of the London

LORD MAYOR ISAACS, presiding at a meeting of the London Committee formed to promote the International Electrical Exhibition to be held part year at Ediphyrah intimated his intention of bition to be held next year at Edinburgh, intimated his intention of visiting in civic State on that occasion the Scottish Capital, which has never been thus honoured by any of his predecessors.

has never been thus honoured by any of his predecessors.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Extracts from a very interesting letter from Mr. H. M. Stanley, communicating some of the geographical results of his memoral-le African expedition, were read at this week's meeting of the Royal Geographical Society. The whole of it is to be published in the December number of its proceedings. The protected cruiser, II.M.S. Blate. The protected cruiser, II.M.S. Blate the largest and most heavily-armed vessel of the kind in any navy, has been launched at Portsmouth.—The belted war-cruiser Pelorus, the third vessel of an Australian squadron, which is to consist of five, built chiefly for their defence, and to the cost of which has been tralian colonies contribute, has been tralian colonies contribute, the consist of five, built chiefly for their defence, and to the cost of which Australian colonies contribute, has been tralian colonies contribute, whas been tralian colonies contribute, whas been writed at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the launched at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the

Wednesday this week in St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, in the centre aisle of which (a flat stone marking the spot) he was buried in 1761.

The memorial to Howard, the philanthropist, is to take the form of a bronze statue of him, to be erected in Bedford, while residing near which town he first had his attention directed to the sufferings of the inmates of gaols.

of a bronze statue of ann, to be created in Bedford, white residing near which town he first had his attention directed to the sufferings of the inmates of gaols.

OUR OBITUARY includes the death, in his seventy-eighth year, of Lord Blachford, previously Sir Henry Rogers, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1859 to 1871, when he was raised to the Peerage; in his seventy-fifth year, of Lord de Blaquière, "Great Alnager of Ireland," formerly a Captain in the Royal Navy; in his seventy-ninth year, of Lord Carbery; in his eighty-third year, of Admiral Jerningham; of Mr. T. A. Walker, the controctor of the Manchester Ship Canal, who constructed, among other great works at home and abroad, the London Underground Railway and the Severn Tunnel; in his seventy-first year, of Mr. Charles E. Spooner, who with his father engineered and constructed the Festiniog Railway, the pioneer of narrow gauge railways throughout the world; in his fifty-fourth year, of the Rev. J. A. McFaydyen, a well-known Congregationalist Union of England and Wales; in his eighty-first year, of Mr. Henry J. W. Johnstone, at one time house-surgeon to St. George's Hospital, and with his father co-editor of the Medico-Chirurgical Review, author of the letters in the Times, signed "An Englishman," which thirty-eight years since made a great impression through their powerful denunciation of Louis Napoleon and his coup d'etat of December, 1851; in his ninetieth year, of Mr. Robert Marnock, a landscape gardener of eminence, who fifty years ago laid out the Botanic Gardens in the Regent's Park, and forty years later the Alexandra Park at Hastings; and in his sixty-first year, of Mr. William Allingham, a poet of some distinction, whose chief achievement in verse was his "Lawrence Blomfield in Ireland," the successor of Mr. Froude in the editorship of Fraser's Magazine, a friend of the present Laureate and of the late Thomas Carlyle, and who married in 1874 Miss Helen Paterson, the well-known water-colour artist.



THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF IRELAND succeeds the late Lord Fitzgerald as Lord Justice of Appeal in Ordinary, and is himself succeeded in the Chief Justiceship by Mr. Peter O'Brien, the Irish Attorney General

A CASE of some importance to journalists was the action for libel, tried by Mr. Baron Huddleston and a special jury, brought by Mr. Kelly, the well-known opponent of the foreign sugar bounty system, against the publishers of the Star. At a public meeting on that subject Mr. Kelly, when making a speech, was continually interrupted and assailed by exclamations, some of which were of a decidedly scurrilous kind. These were reproduced in the Star report, and the question was whether the publication of them was protected by the Newspaper Amendment Libel Acts which legalised a true and accurate report of a public meeting not published maliciously, and of public interest and benefit. The judge summed up very strongly in favour of the plaintiff. "Suppose," he said, "that you have an enemy, who goes to a public meeting, and there, to gratify his spite against you, says you are a thief or an insolvent, &c., and this is published by a newspaper. Is the paper to be allowed to shield itself under the Act?" The jury after half an hour's deliberation, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 5t. The defendant's Counsel asked whether the damages being only of this amount, the plaintiff would not be deprived of his costs. "Certainly not," was the Judge's reply, "I consider it a very unwarrantable slander."

A CHECK OF SOME DURATION has been given to the swindling career of Mr. Expert Mexico.

warrantable slander."

A CHECK OF SOME DURATION has been given to the swindling career of Mr. Ernest Morton Rolfe, who, as was recorded in this column some time ago, had been earning a dishonest livelihood by passing himself off as Mr. George Augustus Sala, as Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and as Mr. Bennet Burleigh of the Daily Telegraph, among other of his, for a time, successful personations. At the Manchester Assizes, evasion being impossible, he pleaded guilty to the charge of uttering a forged bill of exchange for 21%, which was cashed for him by a person who believed him to be, as he represented himself, Mr. Bennet Burleigh. Mr. Justice Charles sentenced him to ten years' penal servitude.

him to ten years' penal servitude.

him to ten years' penal servitude.

The Punishment of the Head-Gardener of Mr. R. D. Blackmore, author of "Lorna Doone," for stealing his pears has been already chronicled in this column. Some further light is thrown on the market-gardening operations of the popular novelist by his subsequent, and again successful, prosecution of a local greengrocer, who received the pears from the thief, knowing them to be stolen. It appears that Mr. Blackmore farms at Teddington twelve and a-half acres of land, and that one at least of his "specialities" is his production of pears, which he sends to Covent Garden, where their market price is 3s. a dozen. The delinquent greengrocer had received from his accomplice nearly 500 of them. The Jury, in finding him guilty, recommended him to mercy on account of his previous good character, and Mr. Blackmore joining in this recommendation, the culprit was sentenced at the Middlesex Sessions to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

A MEETING PROMOTED BY the Dog-Owners' Protection Association and the sentence of the same hard in London.

A MEETING PROMOTED By the Dog-Owners' Protection Association, and presided over by the Bishop of Ely, was held in London to protest against the continuance of the muzzling order. But medical oratory and the number of medical students who attended were too much for the anti-muzzlers, and a resolution against the muzzle was rejected in favour of an amendment approving of it.

A GARDEN IN NEW SOUTH WALES

A GARDEN IN NEW SOUTH WALES

A SLOW-FLOWING little creek, here rippling over white-sanded shallows, there pausing in dark pools, divides the garden in two. The stream is spanned by a rude wooden bridge, overshadowed by an ancient willow, whose grey-green tassels lightly sweep the water below. Clumps of Indian-shot and Arum lilies fringe the low banks of the creek, and over the big white blossoms of the latter dragon-flies flit and flash or hang poised in mid air, crimson and goll in the still, hot sunshine. Thick patches of watercress cluster on the surface of the stream, and red-brown bulrushes not slowly over them in the light breeze.

Peach and nectarine trees grow all along the margin of the creek. Stretched beneath one of them a boy is lying, with an open book before him—one of the thrilling romances of the late Captain Mayne Reid—and he is clean caught up out of the planet into a world of glory and glamour. So he does not hear the over-ripe peaches and nectarines dropping ever and anon into the creek, or the dull plunge of the water-rat from the reedy bank, nor see the big black eel that presently slips noiselessly under the bridge heading down stream.

This garden contains really everything that a garden can supply for the use and pleasure of man. Fruit, flower, and vegetable mingle in it in profusion, but without confusion. Here, too, the

tropical zones and the temperate march, so to say, for at one moment you might almost suppose yourself in Ceylon, at another in an old English countrygarden; yet the garden does not cover

At one end there is a row of lemon-trees yielding fruit as golden and fragrant as the groves of Spain or Italy themselves. The lemon-trees overlook a little field of English clover spangled with white and pink blossom as rich and luxuriant as any that grow in Berkshire meadows; and on one side of the clover-field are some half dozen fig-trees, the big purple fruit bursting the delicate skin and disclosing the dark red seeds within. There were never finer figs than grew upon those trees—nor is it easy to find a more delicious fruit than green figs when really good. The withered wizened specimens so often exposed for sale in English fruit-shops convey no closer idea of the real thing than does a dried cocoanut of a green one.

The closer rules of the rear timing states and the rear timing green one.

Hard by the fig-trees are the melon bels, the big glossy gourds of the water melons glimmering greenly and cool beneath their low, trailing vines, the netted yellow green spheres of the rock melons burning golden in the sunlight. The water-melons are fast withering one by one at their stalks—sure sign of a melon's being ripe and ready for cutting. This grateful and refreshing fruit will now be selling for sixpence a piece in the Sydney markets and Sydney gamins, like Italian lazzaroni, will make an ambrosial lunch for a penny off a big wheel of the pink-pulped, black-seeded fruit.

lunch for a penny off a big wheel of the pink-pulped, black-seeded fruit.

Three large pear-trees recall again old country gardens of Kent and Devonshire. They bear in profusion the fine old-fashioned Windsor pear, a variety hardly ever met with nowadays except, perhaps, in remote Devon orchard crofts.

Almost in the centre of the garden, as erect and straight as a mainmast, rises a date palm. The boy under the trees has often wondered how that graceful exotic came there—for a date or cocoanut palm-tree is an exotic in a private garden in this Colony. It takes one in the turn of an eye straight away to tropical climates. It fires the boy's imagination, for whenever he looks at it he sees in fancy the palm-girdled islands of the sighing Pacific.

Just beyond the creek stands a mandarin orange-tree which, in its season, is so covered with the little golden globes of its fruit that you can scarcely see the glossy green leaves beneath. Against the further fence, which divides the garden from the low scrub-covered hills beyond, is a summer-house, the roof of which is entirely composed of a vine of the passion plant. Its tendrils make a dense, dark screen above, and on all sides, and the big creamy-white, violet-rayed blossoms shine through the leaves like stars. Presently the blossoms will turn to purple egg-shaped, eggized fruit.

Reader, perhaps you never tasted a passion fruit: if not, this is

creamy-wnite, violet-rayed blossoms shine through the leaves like stars. Presently the blossoms will turn to purple egg-shaped, eggized fruit.

Reader, perhaps you never tasted a passion fruit; if not, this is the way to eat it. You cut off the top as you break the shell of an egg, and, placing your lips to the hole thus made, press out the yellow seedy pulp. This is at once the simplest and the best way to eat passion fruit; but, if you are very luxurious, you may pour in a little port wine and a spoonful of crushed sugar, stirring round the whole. You will thus win from the passion fruit its most exquisite flavour and fragrance.

In the flowers in which the garden abounds, temperate and semi-tropical zones are again close neighbours in an almost startling juxtaposition. The big trumpet-flower tree, which stands in front of the house, slowly swaying its large bugle-shaped blossoms in the heavy scented air which the tree makes for itself, is close to a bed of old-fashioned English garden flowers—sweet william and stocks, to wit, and flowering verbena, and the ever-sweet and tender yellow jessamine. A bush thick with blush-roses is neighbour to a flaming cactus plant, and a luxuriant vine of honeysuckle rubs shoulders with the gorgeous hibiscus and the stately magnolia.

All the garden is full of mingled scents—now it is the subtle aromatic smell of the lemons that is uppermost, now the rich penetrative odours of the magnolias, now a honey breath blown from the fruit trees, and now a waft of fresh meadow scents from the clover and lucerne beds.

Let it not be supposed that I am picturing a garden of the fancy. Far from that, I have not mentioned more than half of the products of this fruitful garden space—have not referred to one-half the varieties of trees which made it shady and pleasant in the hot summer noon tides—the two magnificent Norfolk Island pines that guarded the gateway, the row of English mulberry trees that shielded it on one side from the dusty highway, the Moreton Bay fig trees, as we called the

smooth boles and sniny dark green leaves, and a score of other sorts of trees and shrubs.

But the chief glory of the garden consisted of the peach and nectarine trees. Much intelligent care had been bestowed upon them, and the trees and their fruit were the admiration and envy of a suburb abounding in gardens. They had to be protected with jealous watchfulness against guerilla-like incursions of conscienceless boys, and now and then a surprise capture by the gardener would cause the keenest excitement amongst us. The man who gave the nectarine its name must have thought, as does the writer, that it was in the very forefront among fruits, and stood perhaps first even there. In subtle delicacy of flavour and aroma it far surpasses its sister fruit the peach. The boy beneath the trees and his brothers made a "first breakfast" every morning on nectarines and peaches, plucking them from the boughs still wet with heavy dews and with a downy damask bloom on them as soft and delicate as that on a lady's cheek. This is the real way, as all who have tried it know, to eat fruit.

as that on a lady's cheek. This is the rear way, as an who have tried it know, to eat fruit.

A year or two ago I went to search for the garden of my boy hood. The spot itself was easily enough found, but the garden was gone. Where the little creek once flowed lazily between the banks of Indian shot and arum lilies stood a staring terrace of new houses, and not a trace of the beautiful old garden was anywhere to be discovered, and the garden lives now only in the memory of two or three people who were boys and girls together twenty years ago.

R. R.



THE CONTROVERSY, previously sketched in our columns, between Lord Grimthorpe and Mr. H. H. Gibbs as to rights of restoration in St. Alban's Cathedral, has ended in a victory for the former. The Chancellor of the Diocese has pronounced Lord Grimthorpe to be legally and morally entitled to control the work of restoration and addition in it; and, without Lord Grimthorpe's sanction, Mr. Gibbs can go only a very little further in supplementing what he has already done.

already done.

LORD PENZANCE having suspended the Vicar of Hoo for a year as a punishment for his contumacy, under circumstances already detailed in our columns, the Chancellor of the Diocese of Rochester as amicus curiæ asked, on Tuesday in the Court of Arches, where Mr. Benson, who denies its jurisdiction, has hitherto declined to appear, that the case might stand over for a fortnight, as the Bishop was in communication with the recusant cleric. The application was granted.

THE INCUMBENTS' REGISTRATION ACT being almost useless for its intended object, Mr. Justice Grantham has issued a memorandum, in which he maintains that there are few parishes the incumbents of which could support themselves and their families on the statutory retiring allowance of one-third of their incomes. He has shown practically his sense of clerical needs by subscribing 100*l*, to the Clergy Pension Institution, and by inducing five friends each to contribute to it a similar sum.

contribute to it a similar sum.

SALISBURY possessed Church schools, a Roman Catholic school, and two British and Foreign schools. Last year one of these two was condemned as inadequate. The Bishop of the Diocese and the Kilburn Sisters offered to supply new voluntary schools, so that there might be no necessity for the erection of rate-supported Board schools, and a majority of the local School Board assented. The minority, however, protested, and a dissident deputation from Salisbury, and of trustees of British and Foreign Schools, introduced by Mr. Mundella, had an interview on the subject with Lord Cranbrook, who, as President of the Council, was asked to overrule the Board's decision. This he declined to do, remarking that there was not, as seemed to be supposed, any legal obligation on the was not, as seemed to be supposed, any legal obligation on the Education Department to compel a School Board to do what others would do in its stead.

would do in its stead.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Canon Scott Holland has been establishing a "Christian Socialist" Union for Oxford Undergraduates at a meeting held at the Pusey House, where Mr. Ben Tillett, the well-known strike-leader, made his appearance as a guest of the Principal.—The fund for the restoration of St. Saviour's, Southwark, now amounts to 16,500/., and as further subscriptions have been promised, its promoters are very hopeful of its conversion into a suitable Cathedral for South London.—St. Mary-le-Strand, which has since July, 1887, been closed for restoration by public subscription, will be re-opened for Divine service to-morrow (Sunday). The restoration committee are still responsible for 600/. beyond the sum raised.—A meeting of British residents in Paris, presided over by Bishop Wilkinson, has been held to further the fund for endowing the Anglican Continental Bishopric, the holder of which exercises episcopal jurisdiction over nearly ninety permanent British Chaplaincies—to say nothing of summer and winter stations—extending over 80,000 square miles from Archangel to Biarritz, and from the English_Channel to Siberia.

NATIVE JOURNALISM IN INDIA seems to be conducted on very free-and-easy principles. Recently, the Behar Herald and Indian Chronicle announced in an editorial note—"We claim our usual Dussera holidays from to-day. There will be no issue of the paper for the next two weeks."

THE ROYAL ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY OF ARTISTS, which has newly received the prefix "Royal," will hold annual exhibitions in Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide, lasting a month in each city. Local artists will be invited to exhibit, together with English painters, whose works will be selected by a sub-Committee in London. When the guarantors are paid off, the profits of the exhibitions are to be spent in purchasing works from the annual displays, to be presented to the national collections of the three colonies.

colonies.

The Lushai Country, whither another British military expedition goes next month from Burma, is a paradise for sportsmen, and enjoys a fine healthy climate from November to February, according to an interesting lecture recently delivered at Simla. Game simply abounds, and the rivers teem with fish which the natives often catch by poisoning the water with the juice of a certain plant. The Lushais consist of three tribes—the Lushais proper, Paites or Suktes, and Pois, chiefly distinguished by their different styles of hairdressing. They are muscular and well-made, the men being generally about five feet six inches in height, and they have flat noses, thick lips, and small almond-shaped eyes, with complexions of every shade of brown. Men, women, and children alike smoke incessantly, eat largely, and are bright and intelligent, constantly exclaiming "amaket oh" to express interest. They use old-fashioned British muskets, the stocks being embellished with red paint, besides bows and poisonous arrows, spears, and the Burmese two-handled knife. A Lushai village is usually perched on the ridge of a hill, often far away from water, though this defect troubles the Lushai very little, as he seldom washes. Moreover, in some of the forests, the creepers swinging from tree to tree contain good clear water. All the houses are gable-ended, raised several feet from the ground, and constructed strongly of timber and bamboo with grass-roofs. A close timber stockade encloses the village, with ditch and loopholes in scientific style.

MINOR BOOKS.—We are glad to see that Messrs. F. Warne and Co. have added "The Fables of John Gay" to their Chandos Classics. The chief point of interest in this new edition is that the biographical introduction contains a fuller account of Gay's life than has yet been published. This has been written by Mr. W. H. K. Wright, the Borough Librarian of Plymouth, who seems to have spared no pains in collecting his materials, and who gives us, for the first time, the correct date of Gay's birth. Considering the somewhat scanty materials at his disposal, Mr. Wright has acquitted himself of his task in a highly creditable manner. A special word of praise is due for the admirable bibliographical appendix to the volume.—Messrs. Dean and Son send us a revised and extended edition of "Corner's History of Scotland." This is a capital text-book for use in schools, and will be found of practical value to all youths desirous of improving their knowledge of Scottish history. The book is illustrated with a series of excellent engravings, which add materially to the interest of the volume.—The latest addition to the Chandos Series (Walter Scott) is Charlotte Brontë's "Jane Eyre." The biographical introduction is written by Clement K. Shorter.—The Club Series of Card and Table Games (George Bell and Sons) makes a good start with "The Art of Practical Billiards for Amateurs," by Major-General A. W. Drayson, and "Whist," by Dr. W. Pole. These books, though not exhaustive treatises of their respective subjects, will, nevertheless, prove of practical service as elementary handbooks, as very many useful hints are to be found in their pages.—Those who delight in antiquities will find a good deal to interest them in the past and present history of "Holy Trinity, Minories" (1, Montagu Street, Russell Square). This little book has been written by the Vicar in aid of the funds for the restoration of the church, so that purchasers of the volume will assist in furthering this object.—

Bible History for Children," by Lady Kennett-Barrington (

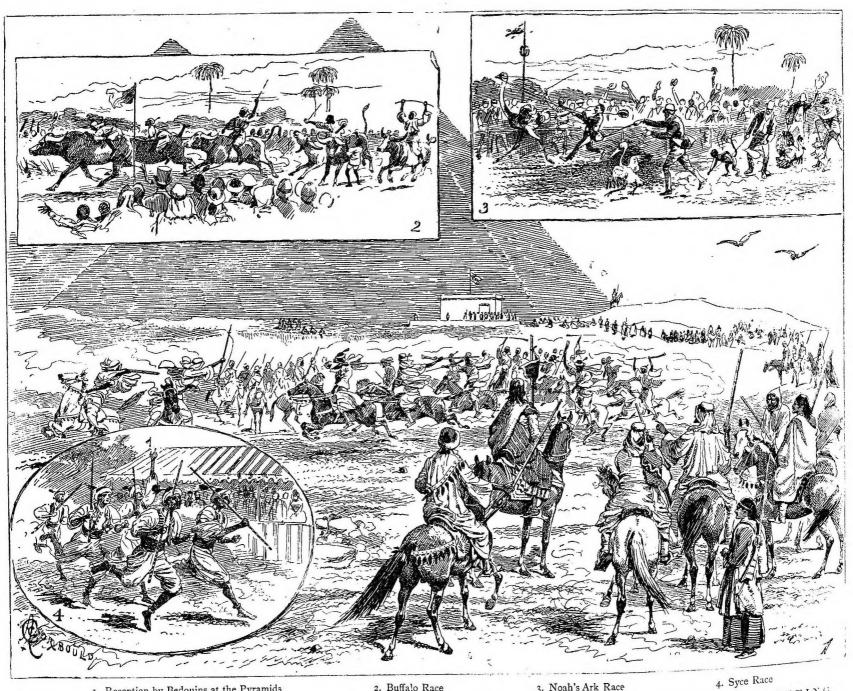


LADY GUINNESS



SIR EDWARD GUINNESS, BART.

Who has recently placed the sum of £250,000 in trust, for improving the dwellings of the poor



1. Reception by Bedouins at the Pyramids

3. Noah's Ark Race

4. Syce Race

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN EGYPT-AT THE PYRAMIDS, AND AT THE GYMKHANA MEETING

THE GRAPHIC, NOVEMBER 30, 1889



DRAWN BY W. SMALL

She dragged off the engagement-ring and dashed it on the floor.

PRINCE FORTUNATUS" NEW "THE

BY WILLIAM BLACK,

AUTHOR OF "A PRINCESS OF THULE," "MACLEOD OF DARE," &C.

CHAPTER XX.

IN DIRER STRAITS

Now when a young man, in whatever wayward mood of petulance, or defiance, or wounded self-love, chooses to play tricks with his own fate, he is pretty sure to discover that sooner or later he has himself to reckon with—his other and saner self that will arise and refuse to be silenced. And this awakening came almost directly to Lionel Moore. Even as he went down to the theatre that same evening, he began to wonder whether Miss Burgoyne woull really be wearing the ring he had given her. Or would she not rather consider the whole affair a joke?—not a very clever joke, indeed, but at least something to be put on one side and torgotten. She had been inclined to laugh at the idea of two people becoming engaged to each other in the middle of the London streets. A like-pledge offered and accepted in the front of a window in Piccadilly!—why, such was the way of comic opera, not of the actual world. Jests of that kind were all very well in the theatre, but they were best confined to the stage. And would not Miss Burgoyne understand that on a momentary impulse he had yielded to a fit of half-sullen recklessness, and would she not be quite ready and willing to release him?

But when according to custom he went into her room that evening, he soon became aware that Miss Burgoyne did not at all treat this matter as a jest.

"See!" she said to him with a becoming shyness—and she

evening, he soon became aware that Miss Burgoyne did not at all treat this matter as a jest.

"See!" she said to him with a becoming shyness—and she showed him how cleverly she had covered her engagement-ring with a little band of flesh-tinted india-rubber, "No one will be able to see it; and I shan't have to take it off at all. Why, I could play Galatea, and not a human being would notice that the statue was wearing a ring!"

She seemed very proud and pleased and happy, though she spoke in an undertone (for Jane was within earshot). As for him, he did not say anything. Of course he was bound to stand by what he had done, and suffer the consequences, whatever they might be. When he left the room and went upstairs into the wings, it was in a vague sort of stupefaction; but here were the immediate exigences of the stage; and perhaps it was better not to look too far ahead.

But it was with just a little sense of shame that he found, when the vice were ready to leave the theatre, that

But it was with just a little sense of shame that he found, when the piece was over, and they were ready to leave the theatre, that Miss Burgoyne expected him to accompany her on her way home. If only he had had sufficient courage he might have said to her—
"Look here: we are engaged to be married; and I'm not going

to back out; I will fulfil my promise whenever you please. But for goodness' sake don't expect me to play the lover—off the stage as well as on. Sweethearting is a silly sort of business; don't we have enough every evening before the footlights? Let us conduct ourselves as rational human creatures—when we're not paid to make fools of ourselves. What good will it do if I drive home with you in this hansom? Do you expect me to put my arm roun I your waist? No, thanks; there isn't much novelty in that kind of thing for Grace Maintvaring and Harry Thornhill."

And when eventually they did arrive in Edgware Road, she could not induce him to enter the house and have some bit of supper with herself and her brother Jim.

"What are you going to do to-morrow, then?" she asked.

"Will you call for me in the morning and go to church with me?"

me?"
"I don't think I shall stir out to-morrow," he said, "I feel rather out of sorts; and I fancy I may try what a day in bed rather out of sorts; and I fancy I may try what a day in bed rather out of sorts.

"How can you expect to be well if you sit up all night playing cards?" she demanded, with reason on her side. "However, there's to be no more of that now. So you won't come in—not for

there's to be no more of that now. So you won't come in the so a quarter of an hour?"
She rang the bell.
"Oh, Lionel, by the way, do you think Jim should know?" she asked, with her eyes cast down in maiden modesty.
"Just as you like," he answered.
"Why, you don't seem to take any interest!" she exclaimed, with a pout. "I wonder what Percy Miles will say, when he hears of it. Oh, my goodness, I'm afraid to think!"
"What he will say won't matter very much," Lionel remarked, indifferently.

"What he will say won't matter very much," Lionel remarked, indifferently.

"Poor boy, I'm sorry for him," she said, apparently with a little compunction, perhaps even regret.

The door was opened by her brother.

"Sure you won't come in?" she finally asked. "Well, I shall he at home all to-morrow afternoon, if you happen to be up in this direction. Good-night!"

"Good-night," said he, taking her outstretched hand for a second: then he turned and walked away. There had not been much love-making—so far.

But he did not go straight to his lodgings. He wandered away aimlessly through the dark streets. He felt sick at heart—not especially because of this imbroglio into which he had walked with open eyes, for that did not seem to matter much, one way or the

other. But everything appeared to have gone wrong with him since Nina had left; and the worst of it was that he was gradually ceasing to care how they went, right or wrong. At this moment, for example, he ought to have been thinking of the situation he had created for himself, and resolving either to get out of it before more harm was done, or to loyally fulfil his contract by cultivating what affection for Miss Burgoyne was possible in the circumstances. But he was not thinking of Miss Burgoyne at all. He was thinking of Nina. He was thinking how hard it was that whenever his fancy went in search of her—away to Malta, to Australia, to the United States, as it might be—he could not hope to find a Nina whom he could recognise. For she would be quite changed now. His imagination could not picture to himself a Nina grown grave and sad-eyed, perhaps furtively hiding her sorrow, fearing to encounter her friends. The Nina whom he had always known was a lightheatted and laughing companion, eagerly talkative, a smile on her parted lips, affection, kindliness ever present in her shining soft dark eyes. Sometimes silent, too; sometimes, again, singing a fragment of one of the old familiar folk-songs of her youth. What was that one with the refrain lote voglio hene assaje, e tu non pient a me!—

La notta tutte dormeno. a notta tutle dormeno,
E io che bud dormire!
Pensanno a Nenna mia
Mme sent' ascevoli.
Li quarte d'ora sonano
A uno, a doje e tre
To te vostio bene ass ye,
E tu non p'enz' a me!

Look, now, at this beautiful morning—the wide bay all of silver and azure—Vesuvius sending its column of dusky smoke into the cloudless sky—the little steamer churning up the clear water as it starts away from the quay. Ah, we have escaped from you, good Maestro Pandiani; there shall be no grumblings and incessant repetitions to-day; no, nor odours of onions coming up the narrow and dirty stairs: here is the open world, all shining, and the sweet air blowing by, and Battista trying to sell his useless canes, and the minstrels playing 'Santa Lucia' most sentimentally, as though they had never played it before. Whither, then, Nina? To Castellamare or Sorrento, with their pink and yellow houses, their terraces and gardens, their vine-smothered bowers, or rather to the filmy island out yonder, that seems to move and tremble in the heat? A

couple of words in their own tongue suffice to silence the importunate coral-girls; we climb the never-ending steps; behold, a cool and gracious balcony, with windows looking far out over the quivering plain of the sea. Then the soup, and the boiled corn, and the plain of the sea. Then the soup, and the boiled corn, and the caccia-cavallo—you Neapolitan girl!—and nothing will serve you but that orris-scented stuff that you fondly believe to be honest wine. You will permit a cigarette? Then shall we descend to the beach again, and get into a boat, and lie down, and find ourselves shot into the Blue Grotto—find ourselves floating between heaven and earth in a hollow-sounding globe of azure flame? Dreams—dreams! Io te vogito bene assaje, e tu non pien? a me!

During the first period of Miss Burgoyne's engagement to Lionel Moore, all went well. Jane, her dresser, had quite a wonderful time of it; her assiduous and arduous ministrations were received with the greatest good nature; now she was never told, if she hurt

time of it; her assiduous and arduous ministrations were received with the greatest good nature; now she was never told, if she hurt her mistress in lacing up a dress, that she deserved to have her face slapped. Miss Burgoyne was amiability itself towards the whole company, so far as she had any relations with them; and at her little receptions in the evening, she was all brightness and merriment, even when she had to join in the conversation from behind the heavy portière. Whether this small coterie in the theatre guessed at the true state of affairs, it is hard to say; but at least Miss Burgoyne did not trouble herself much about concealment. She called her affianced lover "Lionel," no matter who chanced to be present; and she would ask him to help her to hand the tea, just as if he already belonged to her. Moreover, she told him that Mr. Percival Miles had some suspicion of what had happened.

"Not that I would admit anything definite," said the young lady. "There will be time enough for that. And I did not want a scene. But I'm sorry. It does seem a pity that so much devotion should meet with no requital."

"Devotion!" said Lionel.

"Oh, of course you don't know what devotion is. Your fashionable friends have toward a read force.

"Oh, of course you don't know what devotion is. Your fashionable friends have taught you what good form is; you are blase, indifferent; it's not women, it's cards, that interest you. You have no fresh feeling left," continued this ingénue of the greenroom. "You have been so spoiled—"
"I see he's up at the Garden Club," said Lionel, to change the subject."

subject. "Who?"

"The young gentleman you were just speaking of."
"Percy Miles? What does he want with an all-night club?"
"I'm sure I don't know."

"I'm sure I don't know."

"Ah, well, I suppose he is not likely to get in," she said, turning to the tall mirror. "Percy is very nice—just the very nicest boy I know—but I'm afraid he is not particularly clever. He has written some verses in one or two magazines—of course you can't expect me to criticise them severely, considering who was the 'only begetter' of them—"

"Oh, that has nothing to do with it," Lionel interrupted again.

begetter' of them—"
"Oh, that has nothing to do with it," Lionel interrupted again.
"He is sure to get in. There's no qualification at the Garden, so long as you're all right socially. There are plenty such as he in the club already."

"But why does he want to get in?" she said, wheeling round.
"Why should he want to sit up all night playing cards? Now tell me honestly, Lionel, it isn't your doing! You didn't ask him to join, did you? You can't be treasuring up any feeling of vengeance—"

join, did you? You can't be treasuring up any leering of verigeance—"
"Oh, nonsense; I had nothing to do with it. I saw his name in the candidates' book quite by accident. And the election is by committee—he'll get in all right. What does he want with it?—oh, I don't know. Perhaps he has been disappointed in love, and seeks for a little consolation in card-playing."

"Yes, you always sneer at love—because you don't know anything about it," she said, snappishly. "Or perhaps you are an extinct volcano. I suppose you have sighed your heart out like a furnace—and for a foreigner, I'll be bound!"

Nay, it was hardly to be wondered at that Miss Burgoyne should be indignant with so lukewarm and reluctant a lover, who received her coy advances with coldness, and was only decently civil to her when they talked of wholly indifferent matters. The mischief of it was that in casting about for some key to the odd situation she took when they talked of wholly indifferent matters. The mischief of it was that in casting about for some key to the odd situation she took it into her head to become jealous of Nina; and many were the bitter things she managed to say about foreigners generally, and about Italians in particular, and Italian singers, and so forth. Of course Miss Ross was never openly mentioned; but Lionel understood well enough at whom these covert innuendoes were hurled; and sometimes his eyes burned with a fire far other than that which should be in a lover's eyes when contemplating his mistress. Indeed it was a dangerous amusement for Miss Burgoyne to indulge in. It was easy to wound; it might be less easy to efface the memory of these wounds. And then there was a kind of devilish ingenuity about her occult taunts. For example, she dared not say that doubtless Miss Nina Ross had gone away back to Naples, and had taken up with a sweetheart, with whom she was now walking about; but she described the sort of young man calculated to capture the fancy of an Italian girl.

of an Italian girl.

"The seedy swell of Naples or Rome—he is irresistible to the Italian girl," she said on one occasion. "You know him: his shirt open at the neck down almost to his chest—his trousers tight at the knee and enormously wide at the foot—a poncho-looking kind of the contract of the cont cloak, with a greasy Astrachan collar-a tall French hat, rather cloak, with a greasy Astrachan collar—a tall French hat, rather shabby—a face the colour of paste—an odour of cigarettes and garlic—dirty hands—and a cane. I suppose the theatre is too expensive, so he goes to the public gardens, and strolls up and down, and takes off his hat with a sweep to people he pretends to recognise; or perhaps he sits in front of a café, with a glass of cheap brandy before him, an evening journal in his hands, and a toothpick in his mouth."

mouth."
"You seem to have made his very particular acquaintance," said he, with a touch of scorn. "Did he give you his arm when you were walking together in the public gardens?"
"Give me his arm?" she exclaimed. "I would not allow such a creature to come within twenty yards of me! I prefer people who use scap."

"What a pity it is they can't invent soap for purifying the mind!" he said, venomously; and he went out, and spoke no more to her during the rest of that evening.

Matters went from bad to worse; for Miss Burgoyne, finding

nothing else that could account for his habitual depression of spirits, his occasionable irritability, and obvious indifference towards herself, made bold to assume that he was secretly, even if unconciously, fretting over Nina's absence; and her jealousy grew more and more angry and vindictive until it carried her beyond all bounds. For now she began to say disparaging or malicious things about Miss Ross, and that without subterfuge. At last there came a climax. She had sent for him (for he did not invariably go into her room before the beginning of the last act, as once he had done), and as she was still in the inner apartment, he took a chair, and stretched out his legs, and flicked a spot or two of dust from his silver-buckled shoes. assume that he was secretly, even if unconciously

shoes.
"What hour did you get home this morning?" she called to him, in rather a saucy tone.

"I don't know exactly."

"And don't care. You are leading a pretty life," she went on, rather in discreetly, for Jane was with her. "Distraction! Distraction from what! You sit up all night; you eat supper at all hours of the morning; you get dyspepsia and indigestion; and of course you become low-spirited—then there must be distraction.

If you would lead a wholesome life, you wouldn't need any disraction."

"Oh, don't worry!" he said, impatiently.
"What's come over that Italian friend of yours—that Miss

Ross?" "I don't know."

"You've never heard anything of her?"

"No-nothing."
"Don't you call that rather cool on her part? You introduce "Don't you can that rather cool on her part r for introduce her to this theatre, you get her an engagement, you befriend her in every way, and all of a sudden she bolts, without a thank you!"

"I presume Miss Ross is the best judge of her own actions," said

he, stiffly.

"Oh, you needn't be so touchy!" said Grace Thornhill, as she came forth in all the splendour of her bridal array, and at once proceeded to the mirror. "But I can quite understand your not liking having been treated in that fashion. People often are deceived in their friends, aren't they? And there's nothing so horrid as ingratitude. Certainly she ought to have been grateful to you, considering the fuss you made about her—the whole company remarked it!"

He did not answer; he did not even look her way; but there was

He did not answer; he did not even look her way; but there was

He did not answer; he did not even look her way; but there was an angry cloud gathering on his brows.

"No; very ungrateful I call it," she continued, in the same dangerously supercilious tone. "You take up some creature you know nothing about, and befriend her, and even make a spectacle of yourself through the way you run after her, and all at once she says "Good-bye; I've had enough of you'—and that's all the explanation you have!"

'Oh, leave Miss Ross alone, will you!" he said, in accents that

might have warned her.

Perhaps she was unheeding; perhaps she was stung into retort;

at all events she turned and faced him.

at all events she turned and faced him.

"Leave her alone?" she said, with a flash of defiance in her look.

"It is you who ought to leave her alone! She has cheated you—
why should you show temper? Why should you sulk with every
one, simply because an Italian organ-grinder has shown you what
she thinks of you? Oh, I suppose the heavens must fall, because
you've lost your pretty plaything—that made a laughing-stock of
you! You don't even know where she is?—I can tell you!—
wandering along in front of the pavement at Brighton, in a green
petticoat and a yellow handkerchief on her head, and singing to a
concertina! That's about it, I should think; and very likely the
seedy swell is waiting for her in their lodgings—waiting for her to
bring the money home!"

Lionel rose; he said not a word; but the pallor of his face and

Lionel rose; he said not a word; but the pallor of his face and the fire in his eyes were terrible to see. Plainly enough she saw them; but she was only half-terrified; she seemed aroused to a sort which with the reserver.

"Oh, say it!" she cried. "Why don't you say it! Do you that to say; and you haven't the courage—you're a man and you haven't the courage!"

That look did not decore.

haven't the courage!"

That look did not depart from his face; but he stood in silence for a second, as if considering whether he should speak. His self-control infuriated her all the more.

"Do you think I care!" she exclaimed, with panting breath.

"Do you think I care whether you hate me or not—whether you go sighing all day after your painted Italian doll! And do you imagine I want to wear this thing—that it is for this I will put up with every kind of insult and neglect? Not I!"

She pulled the bit of india-rubber from her finger, she dragged off the engagement-ring and dashed it on the floor in front of his feet—while her eyes sparkled with rage, and the cherry-paste hardly concealed the whiteness of her lips.

concealed the whiteness of her lips.
"Take it—and give it to the organ-grinder!" she called, in the

He did not even look whither the ring had rolled. Without a single word he quite calmly turned and opened the door and passed outside. Nay, he was so considerate as to leave the door open for her; for he knew she would be wanted on the stage directly. He himself went up into the wings -in his gay costume of satin and

her; for he knew she would be wanted on the stage directly. He himself went up into the wings—in his gay costume of satin and silk, and powdered wig, and ruffles.

Had the audience only known, during the last act of this comedy, what fierce passions were agitating the breasts of the two chief performers in this pretty play, they might have looked on with added interest. How could they tell that the gallant and dashing Harry Thornhill was in his secret heart filled with anger and disdain whenever he came near his charming sweetheart: how could they divine that the coquettish Grace Mainwaring was not thinking of her wiles and graces at all, but was on the road to a most piteous repentance? The one was saying to himself 'Very well, let the vixen go to the devil: a happy riddance!' and the other was saying 'Oh, dear me, what have I done!—why did he put me in such a passion!' But the public in the stalls were all unknowing. They looked on and laughed, or looked on and sat solemn and stolid, as happened to be their nature; and then they slightly clapped their pale-gloved hands; and rose and donned their cloaks and coats. They had forgotten what the piece was about by the time they reached their broughams.

Later on, at the stage-door, whither a four-wheeler had been brought for her, Miss Burgoyne lingered. Presently Lionel came along. He would have passed her, but she intercepted him; and in the dusk outside she thrust forth her hand.

"Will you forgive me, Lionel? I ask your forgiveness," she said in an undertone that was suggestive of tears. "I don't know what made me say such things—I didn't mean them—I'm very sorry. See," she continued, and in the dull lamplight she showed him her ungloved hand, with the engagement-ring in its former place, "I have put on the ring again. Of course you are hurt and

sorry. See, she communed, and in the engagement ring in its former place, "I have put on the ring again. Of course you are hurt and offended; but you are more forgiving than a woman—a man should be. I will never say a word against her again; I should have remembered how you were companions before she came to England; I have remembered to the standard to the standa and I can understand your affection for her, and your—your regret about her going away. Now will you be generous?—will you forgive me?"

"Oh, yes, that's all right," he said—as he was bound to say.
"But that's not enough. Will you come now and have some supper with Jim and me, and we'll talk about everything—except that one thing?"

that one thing?"
"No, thanks, I can't; I have an engagement," he made answer.
She hesitated for a moment. Then she offered him her hand

again.

"Well, at all events, bygones are to be bygones," she said.

"And to-morrow I'm going to begin to knit a woollen vest for you, that you can slip on before you come out. Good night, dearest!"

"Good night," he said; and he opened the door of the cab for her; and told the cabman her address; then—rather slowly and absently—he set out for the Garden Club.

The first person he beheld at the Garden Club was Octavius Quirk—of course at the supper-table,
"Going to Lady Adela's on the 3rd?" said the bilious-looking

Quirk, in a gay manner.
"I should want to be asked first," was Lionel's simple rejoinder. "Ah," said the other, complacently. "I heard you had not been much there lately. A charming house—most interesting—quite delightful to see people of their station so eagerly devoted to the arts. Music, painting, literature—all the elegancies of life—and all touched with a light and graceful hand. You should read

some of Lady Adela's descriptions in her new book—not seen it?—no?—ah, well, it will be out before long for the general world to read. As I was saying, her descriptions of places abroad are simply charmin'—charmin'. There's where the practised traveller comes in; no heavy and laborious work; the striking peculiarities hit off with the most delicate appreciation; the fine fleur of difference noted everywhere. Your bourgeois goes and rams his bull's head against everything he meets; he's in wonderment and ecstasy almost before he lands; he stares with astonishment at a fisherwoman on Calais pier; and weeps maudlin tears over the masonry of the before he lands, he can be before he lands, he calais pier; and weeps maudlin tears over the masonry of the Sainte Chapelle. Then Lady Adela's style—marvellous, marvellous, to give you my word as an expert! Full of distinction; choice; he acceptable to the call of the c I give you my word as an expert: I give you my word as an expert: I give you distinction; choice; fastidious; penetrated everywhere by a certain je ne sais quoi of dexterity and aptitude; each word charged with colour, as a critic might say. You have not seen any of the sheets?" continued Mr. Quirk, with his mouth full of steak and olives. "Dear me! You Quirk, with his mouth full of steak and olives. "Dear me! You haven't quarrelled with Lady Adela, have you? I did hear there was some little disappointment that you did not get Lady Sybil's 'Soldiers' Marching Song' introduced at the New Theatre; but I dare say the composer wouldn't have his operetta interfered with. Even you are not all-powerful. However, Lady Adela is unreasonable if she has taken offence: I will see that it is put right,"

"I wouldn't trouble you—thanks!" said Lionel, rather coldly; and then, having eaten a biscuit and drank a glass of claret and water, he went upstairs to the card-room.

There were two tables occupied—one party playing which

water, he went upstarts to the card-room.

There were two tables occupied—one party playing whist, the other poker; to the latter Lionel idly made his way.

"Coming in, Moore?"

"Oh, yes, I'll come in. What are you playing?"

"Usual thing: sixpenny ante and five-shilling limit," he proposed, the stable and to this they accorded to the stable and to this they accorded to the stable and the stable and to the stable and the stable and to the stable and to the stable and to the stable and the stable and to the stable and the stab

as they made room for him at the table, and to this they agreed, and the game began.

At first Lionel could get no hands at all; but he never went out;

At first Lionel could get no hands at an, but he level went our; sometimes he drew four cards to an ace or a queen, sometimes he took the whole five; while his losses, if steady, were not material. Occasionally he bluffed, and got a small pot; but it was risky, as he was distinctly in a run of bad luck. At last he was dealt nine, ten, knave, queen, ace, in different suits. This looked better.

"How many?" asked the dealer.

"I will take one card, if you please," he said, throwing away

the ace.

the ace.

He glanced at the card, as he put it into his hand: it was a king; he had a straight. Then he watched what the others were taking. The player on his left also asked for one—a doubtful intimation. His next neighbour asked for two—probably he had three of a kind. The dealer threw up his cards. The Age had already taken three—adoubt he had strated with the common or garden rair. no doubt he had started with the common or garden pair.

It was Lionel's turn to bet.
"Well," said he, "I will just go five shillings on this little lot." "I will see your five shillings, and go a sovereign better," said his

neighbour.
"That's twenty-five shillings for me to come in," said he who had taken two cards. "Well, I'll raise you another sovereign."

The Age went out.
"Two sovereigns against me," said Lionel. "Very well, then,
I'll just raise you another."
"And another."

"And another."

This frightened the third player, who incontinently retired. There were now left in only Lionel and his antagonist; and each had drawn but one card. Now the guessing came in. Had the player been drawing to two pairs, or to fill a flush or a straight; had he got a full hand; or was he left with his two pairs; or, again, had he failed to fill, and was he betting on a perfectly worthless lot? At all events the two combatants kept hammering away at each other, until there was a goodly pile of gold on the table, and the interest of the silent onlookers was proportionately increased. Were both bluffing, and each afraid to call the other? Or was it that cruel and horrible combination—a full hand betting against four of a kind?

that cruel and horrible combination—a full hand betting against four of a kind?

"I call you," said Lionel's enemy, at length, as he put in the last sovereign he had on the table.

"A straight," was Lionel's answer, as he showed his cards.

"Not good enough, my boy," said the other, as he calmly ranged a flush of diamonds before him.

"Take away the money, Johnny," said Lionel, as if it were a matter of no moment. "Or wait a second: I'll go you double or quits."

But here there was an almost general protest.

Quits."

But here there was an almost general protest.

"Oh, what's the use of that, Moore! It was the Duke who brought that nonsense in; and it ought to be stopped; it spoils the game. Stick to the legitimate thing. When you once begin that stupidity, there's no stopping it."

However, the player whom Lionel had challenged had no mind to deny him

to deny him.

"For the whole pot, or for what you put in?" he asked.

"Either—whichever you like," Lionel said, carelessly.

"We'll say the whole pot, then: either I give you what's on the table, or you double it," the lucky young gentleman made answer, table, or you double it, be the lucky young gentleman made answer, table, or you double it, the lucky young gentleman made answer, table, or you double it, the lucky young gentleman made answer, in all. "Will you call to me? Very well. What do you say this is?"

Lionel spun a sovereign. "I say it's a head."

"I say it's a head."
"You've made a mistake, then—very sorry," said the other, as he raked in his own money.
"I owe you 28%, Johnny," Lionel said, without more ado; and he took out his note book and jotted it down. Then they went on again.

Now the game of poker is played in calm: happy is he who can preserve a perfectly expressionless face through all its vicisitudes. But the game of whiskey-poker (which is no game) is played amid vacuous excitement and strong language and derisive laughter-vacuous excitement and strong language and derisive laughterparty seemed ready to go; in fact, they had all risen, and were party seemed ready to go; in fact, they had all risen, and were standing round the table; but nevertheless they remained, while successive hands were dealt, face upwards. At first only a sovereign each was staked; then two; then three; then four; then five—and there a line was drawn. But in staking five sovereigns every time, there a line was drawn. But in staking five sovereigns every time, the lost; and Lionel had been in ill luck all the sitting. He did not, however seem to mind his losses, so long as the ferce spirit of gambling could be kept up; and it was with no desperate effort at gambling could be kept up; and it was with no desperate effort at gambling his money that he was always for increasing the stakes. recovering his money that he was always for increasing the stakes. The would have sat down at the table and gone on indefinitely with this fearing always that the companions declared they would have sat down at the table and gone on indefinitely with this frantic plunging but that his companions declared they would must go directly: at last three of them solemnly swore they would have only one round more. There were then left in only Lionel and the young fellow who had won his 28%, early in the evening:

"Johnny, I'll go you once for twenty pounds," Lionel said.
"Done with you."

"Done with you."
"I say, you fellows," protested one of the bystanders, "you'll smash up this club—you'll have the police shutting it up as a smash up this club—you'll have the police shutting it up as a committee expelling you."
"What rules?" Lionel's opponent asked, wheeling round.
"What rules?" Lionel's opponent asked, wheeling round.
"The amount of the stakes, for one thing; and playing after

"What rules?" Lionel's opponent asked, wheeling round.
"The amount of the stakes, for one thing; and playing after three o'clock, for another," was the answer.
"I'll bet you to pounds there's a limit as to time in the rules of

"I'll bet you ten pounds there's no limit as to time in the rules of

this club-I mean as regards card-playing," the young man said,

The bell was rung; a waiter was sent to fetch a List of Members; then he who had accepted the bet read out these solemn

and then he would have the world have the world have leave the played for, nor shall any Card or Billiard playing be permitted in the Club after 3 A.M."

There's your confounded money: what a fool of a club to let you stay here all night if you like, and to stop card playing at you stay here all night if you like, and to stop card playing at you. It is that I would have it thirty, if you like, and see if I can't get lack that Iol."

20..? In just make it thirty, it you like, and see it can't get lack that 10l."

"Right with you, Johnny."

The young man dealt the two hands: he found he had a pair of fours. Lionel nothing but a king. The winner took over the loser's LOU. for the £30; and then said—

"Well, now, I'll go you double or quits."

"Oh, certainly," said Lionel, "if you like. But I don't think you should. You are the winner: stick to what you've got."

"Oh, I'll give you a chance to get it all back," the young man said; and this time Lionel dealt the cards. And again the latter lost—having to substitute an I. O. U. for £60 for its predecessor.

"Well, now, I'll give you one more chance," the winner said, with a laugh.

with a laugh.

"I'm hanged if you shall, Johnny!" said one of the bystanders;

"I'm hanged if you shall, Johnny!" said one of the bystanders;

"I'm hanged if you shall, Johnny!" said one of the bystanders;

"Come away to your beds, boys, and stop that nonsense! You've

list enough, Moore; and this fellow would go on till Doomsday."

But that insatiate young man was not to be beaten, after all.

When they were separating in the street below he drew Lionel

aside.

"Look here, old man, why should we be deprived of our final "Look here, old man, why should we be deprived of our final little flutter? I want to give you a chance of getting back the little flutter?"

"When the letting."

whole thing."
"Not at all, my good fellow," Lionel said, with a smile. "Why don't you keep the money and rest content? Do you think I grudge it to you?"
"Come!—an absolutely last double or quits!" said the other,

grudge it to you?"
"Come!—an absolutely last double or quits!" said the other, and he pulled out a coin from his pocket and put it between his two palms. "Heads or tails—and then go home happy!"
"Well, since you challenge me, I'll go this once more, and this once more only. I call a tail."
The upper hand was removed: in the dull lamplight the dustry.

"Well, since you challenge me, I'll go this once more, and this once more only. I call a tail."

The upper hand was removed: in the dull lamplight the dusky go'd coin was examined.

"It's a head," said Lionel, "so that's all right, and it's you who are to go home happy. I'll settle up with you to-morrow evening. Do you want this hansom?—I don't: I think I'd rather walk. Good-night, Johnny!"

It was a long price to pay for a few hours of distraction and forgetfulness; still, he had had these; and the loss of the money, for se, did not affect him much. He walked away home. When he reached his rooms, there were some letters for him lying on the table; he took them and looked at them; he noticed one handwiting that used to be rather more familiar. This letter he opened first.

writing that used to be rather more familiar. This letter he opened first.

"Aivron Lodge, Campden IIill, Feb. 23.

"My DEAR Mr. Moore,
"It is really quite shocking the way you have neglected us of late, and I, at least, cannot imagine any reason. Perhaps we have both been in fault. My sisters and I have all been very busy, in our several ways; and then it is awkward you should have only the one Sun lay evening free.—But there, let bygones be bygones, and come and dine with us on Sunday, March 3, at 8. Forgive the short notice; I've had some little trouble in trying to secure one or two people whom I don't know very well, and I couldn't fix earlier. The fact is I want it to be an intellectual little dinner; and who could represent music and the drama so fitly as yourself? I want only people with brains at it—perhaps you wouldn't include Rockninster in that category, but I must have him to help me, as my hasband is away in Scotland looking after his beasts. Now do be good-natured, dear Mr. Moore, and say you will come.

"And I am going to try your goodness another way. You remember speaking to me about a friend of yours who was connected with newspapers, and who knew some of the London correspondents of the provincial journals? Could you oblige me with his address, and the correct spelling of his name? I presume he would not consider it out of the way if I wrote to him as being a friend of yours, and enclosed a card of invitation. I want to have a . the talents—that is, all of them I can get to come and honour the house of a mere novice and beginner. I did not catch either your friend's surname or his Christian name.

"Ever yours sincerely,
"Adela Cunyngham."

He tossed the letter on to the table.
"I wonder," he said to himself, "how much of that is meant for me, and how much for Maurice Mangan and newspaper-largraphs."

But it was high time to get to bed; and that he did without any stious fretting over his losses at the Garden Club. These had amounted, on the whole gamble, to nearly 170%; which might have made him pause. For did he not owe responsibilities elsewhere? If he went on at this rate (he ought to have been asking himself) whence was likely to come the money for the plenishing of a certain small household—an elegant little establishment towards which Miss Kate Burgoyne was no doubt now looking forward, with pleased and expectant eyes.

(To be continued)



A NOTEWORTHY and remarkable passage of Anglo-Indian History is opened up and elucidated in Lady Login's "Sir John Login and Duleep Singh" (W. H. Allen). The intent and purport of the work is clearly explained in an introductory essay from the pen of Colonel G. B. Malleson, C.S.I. Lady Login thus describes her motive for taking up this subject:—"For many years the Maharajah lived in our house; he spontaneously adopted Christianity under cur roof; and he developed many instincts alike generous and interest in him, and no one has been more grieved than I have been at the line of conduct he has lately so heedlessly adopted. Still, condemning that conduct as thoroughly as any one, feeling that the world regards it as a base return for great kindness, I am anxious that that world should know that there is not only something, but a great deal, to be said on the other side." It must never be forgotten that when the serond Sikh War broke out Duleep Singh was the ward of the British Government. He was a child of nine years old, and took no part whatever in the administration of the country of which the British Government had recognised him to be the Sovereign, but of which the English Resident and a Council of

native nobles were the actual rulers. The revolt of Moolraj, and the outbreak of Sikh chieftains in the Hazarah which followed that revolt, were directed against the actual Government of Lahore, which was presided over by an English Resident, and which ruled in the name of Duleep Singh. Yet, when those risings were suppressed on the field of Gujerat, the British Government, then absolute master of the situation, visited the sins of the Moolraj and the Hazarah chiefs on their innocent ward, depriving him of his kingdom, and, he has always asserted—though this would seem to be denied—of the estates which his father had accumulated, and consigned him to the care of Doctor—afterwards Sir John—Login. The Maharajah complained in a letter to the

would seem to be denied—of the estates which his father had accumulated, and consigned him to the care of Doctor—afterwards Sir John—Login. The Maharajah complained in a letter to the Times bearing date August 31st, 1882, that after the second Sikh War, when he was a helpless child, Lord Dalhousie "sold almost all my personal as well as private property, consisting of jewels, gold and silver plate, even some of my wearing apparel, and distributed the proceeds, amounting (I was told) to 250,000l., as prizemoney." Lady Login makes it clear that the Maharajah's recent conduct has been due to an ungovernable sense of wrong, and also how amiable, well-meaning, and intelligent a man is the Prince, now unhappily a rebellious exile.

Mr. Charles Tempest Clarkson and Mr. J. Hall Richardson have collaborated in the production of a work interesting in itself, and useful as a book of reference, "Police!" (Field and Tuer). Mr. Clarkson has been thirty-three years an officer of police, and therefore we may assume the accuracy of all the facts and figures given. Mr. Richardson, who is presumably the literary workman in this partnership, has helped to render the production very readable. The limits of a single volume would not suffice to contain the complete chronicles of the police; but the writers have co-operated to sketch in broad outlines the constitution of our guardianship of the peace. They begin with the time when London was "Under Watch and Ward," then treat of the "Old London Charlies," and of the capital "Under the Magistracy." We have an excellent chapter on "Bow Street Runners," including, of course, the famous Townsend. What will be found most instructive for the average householder are those portions of the book dealing with the force established by Peel. We congratulate the authors on having written a valuable and portions of the book dealing with the force established by Peel.

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entertaining work, which a large number of people will, doubtless,
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entertaining work, which a large number of people will, doubtless, read with pleasure and advantage to themselves.

A valuable addition to the travel literature of our day has just been published by Messrs. Blackwood and Sons. This is a volume entitled "Hindu-Koh: Wanderings and Wild Sport on and Beyond the Himalayas," by Major-General Donald Macintyre, V.C., F.R.G.S., late Prince of Wales' Own Goorkhas. It is clear from what the author tells us that hunters in the Himalayas must be ready to rough it. He observes in one place, "Those who hope to be successful in Himalayan sport must be prepared to undergo a good deal of trouble, toil, and frequent disappointment, and to have a fair stock of those cardinal virtues in all manly sports—namely, patience, endurance, and perseverance." There is a difference between the "big game" of the Himalayas and the "big game" of the plains. The Himalayas provide special quarries of their own. In addition to the numerous varieties of deer, ranging from the "hangul" or Royal stags of Cashmere down to the little barking deer, an animal less than a roe—the "jungle sheep" as it is called in Madras; to many species of antelope; to the brilliant plumaged phensants, such as the Monal, the Cheer, the Kalleege, and the Koklas; to bears, black and brown, the latter keeping close to the snow-line; and to the gooral, the Himalayan chamois, which is seldom found at a lower altitude than three thousand feet, we have a class of animals standing on the border line between goat and deer, and blending the natures of both. The sport par excellence of the Himalayas is the shooting of the Ovis Ammon, the great wild sheep of Central Asia, but to get at it the hunter must cross the range to the Tibetan side. Its average height, according to General Macintyre, is twelve hands, and forty inches long by seventeen or eighteen inches in circumference is the average size of a good ram's horn of this species. "This magnificent wild sheep," he says, "owing to the remoteness of its haunts and the difficulty in

wild fascination, "Hindoo-Koh" is to be safely commended. It is full of incident, adventure, and risky enterprise, and its well-told narrative carries the reader along a pleased and willing captive.

Mr. W. H. Mallock provides very excellent entertainment with his new book "In an Enchanted Island, or A Winter's Retreat in Cyprus" (Richard Bentley and Son). He tell us that people who, if they visited Cyprus, would be eager to unearth prehistoric pots for museums, or to throw new light on the relations of Phoenician Art to Hellenic, or to collect facts with which to discredit the Colonial Office, had better throw his book in the fire. He writes for those who frankly admit that what they seek under other skies is neither profitable nor useful nor edifying information of any kind, but merely this—the stimulant of a new experience, the sense of escape from all that is homely and habitual, from an earth and a heaven grown sordid with the dust of vain associations. Mr. Mallock obtained the thorough change he wanted—into the East and into the past at one and the same time. He conveys to his readers a sense of the joyousness which would appear to thrill through his own memories of Cyprus. He did not get quite away from the West all at once. With reference to the P. and O. steamer at Brindisi, he says: "I descended to the saloon in quest of some sort of supper, and the first sound that greeted me was a female voice from America—that of a young lady sandwiched between two male admirers—declaring in ringing accents that "she couldn't stand Jerusalem." The last thing I heard before I retired to rest, which we all did before we left harbour, was the same young lady informing the same gentlemen—she called one 'Bill' and the other she called 'Darling'—that she had learned in Paris a new song for the banjo, 'lovely, but so wicked that Mama forbade her singing it.' " Altogether, "In an Enchanted Island" should not disappoint the many admirers of its author's literary attainments.

Bright, fresh and gossiping is Mrs. E. H. Carbut

Mr. James Middlemore has collected and arranged a useful book of reference in "Proverbs, Sayings, and Comparisons in Various Languages" (Isbister). As the compiler of this work points out the proverbs of the different nations, having their origin in the habits and manners of the people, are both pleasing and instructive, and it is interesting to see how, in some proverbs, as in "A stitch in time saves nine," the same idea is expressed under a different figure: the Italian saying "He who does not repair a small hole, repairs a large one," and the Spaniard, "He who does not repair his gutter, rebuilds his house;" whilst in those proverbs common to all nations, as "All is not gold that glitters," and "Man proposes, God disposes," the corresponding proverb in each language is expressed almost in the same words. There is a large fund of instruction in Mr. Middlemore's work.

Mrs. Alec Tweedie has written a pleasant volume of travel-

instruction in Mr. Middlemore's work.

Mrs. Alec Tweedie has written a pleasant volume of travelimpressions, under the title of "A Girl's Ride in Iceland" (Griffith,
Farran). The party which undertook the journey was made up of
two ladies and three gentlemen. They did most of the things worth
seeing in the island, and the result is given in unpretending and
workmanlike style by the author. A great deal of useful information and of shrewd observation is brought together in compact
space.

space.

Mr. A. J. Duffield has wandered about in the world during many years, and has seen something of life in all climes. His "Recollections of Travels Abroad" (Remington) should therefore be interesting to not a few. He poses, perhaps, too much as a philosopher, a rôle which he is not so perfectly qualified to fill as that of the traveller. We will give one brief specimen of the author's style. "I shall," he writes, "never forget how on one of the longest journeys I ever made, a woman, who was a charming, youthful widow, made love to me, as I have often made love to little children. She was deliciously stupid, but with liquid brown eyes; and her well-made body was as full of health as a full magnum of Dagonet is of liquid joy."

and her well-made body was as full of health as a full magnum of Dagonet is of liquid joy."

We have before us the first volume of "Cassell's Book of the Household, A Work of Reference on Domestic Economy." The headings under which the contents group themselves are, "The Daily Food," "The Family Life," "Furniture and Furnishing," "Health and Disease." "The House," "The Household," "The Wardrobe." All the departments of the work have been entrusted to writers who are most experienced and able in regard to their respective topics, and whose treatment of them cannot fail to be of profit to any intelligent reader. To the thoughtful and dutiful housewife this work should be invaluable, as it should assuredly be a welcome Christmas gift from a far-seeing husband.



MESSRS. ROBERT COCKS AND Co.—A very useful work for the student is "Twenty-four Exercises for Contralto Voices," composed by G. Tartaglione; they are intended to improve the hard tones, and to clear the guttural tones which so frequently spoil the really good but badly-trained contralto voice.—Two good specimens of dance music are the "Pick-Me-Up Polka," by Florence Fare, and "A Garden of Memories Waltz," arranged on the late Michael Watson's charming song by May Ostlere.

mens of dance music are the "Pick-Me-Up Polka, by Florence Fare, and "A Garden of Memories Waltz," arranged on the late Michael Watson's charming song by May Ostlere.

Messrs. Phillips and Page. —Once again comes a song from the pen of the late Ciro Pinsuti, whose vacant place as a composer will not soon be filled, "The Song of the Clock" (Tempus Fugit!), is one of his happiest inspirations; the naīve words are by Rosa Carlyle.—Of a sacred character, which is always sure of success in the home circle, is "Love One Another," words by W. H. Bellamy, adapted to an aria by Ch. Gounod.—A piquant response to an encore is "So Sorry! But You're Just Too Late!" written and composed by G. Clifton Bingham and Leigh Kingsmill—Fabian Rose has scored a success with "Amorette" (Esqui-se) for the piano, as a solo and as a duet, together with arrangements for band, organ, &c.—No. 6 of "Sechs Tänze," by G. Sarakowski, is "Arabisch," a showy and effective piece for the pianoforte.—"Phillips and Page's Dance Album" contains a good collection of well-known and popular specimens of their school, including "Ivy Waltz" and "Dove Waltz," both by Fabian Rose, "Bluebell Schottische." and "Thistle Lancers," by Scott Leslie.

MESSRS. PRITCHARD AND Co.——"The Voice of Memory, written and composed by Percy M. Hewitt, is evidently the early effort of a young composer, from whom better things may be anticipated in the future.—A pretty song with a waltz refrain is "In the Twilight," words by William Pritchard, music by Hugh Lyndon.—"Our Imperial Constitution," a patriotic song, the boastful words by W. Pritchard, music by James Russell, Mus. Bac., Oxon. will find its place at a public dinner of a political nature.—"King Christmas," written and composed by D. and H. Morley, is of a commonplace type, but will pass muster at the festive season, when critics are most indulgent.—A well-written polka de concert is "Ethel," composed by H. Morley, for violin and pianoforte.—"The Gretchen Gavotte," for the piano, by Percy M. Hewitt, is a fairly good spec

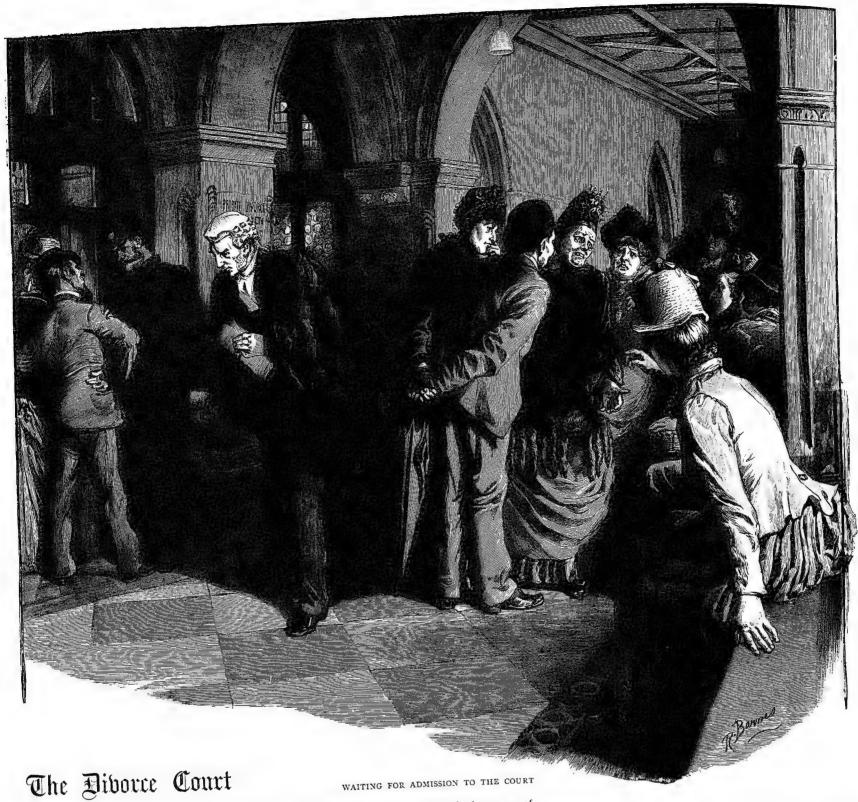
marked.

EDWIN ASHDOWN.—"Suite for Pianoforte," by Edward German, will prove of great use to painstaking students; it consists of "Impromptu," "Valse Caprice," "Bourré," "Elegy," "Mazurka," and "Tarantella."—A valuable collection of works by the late Stephen Heller for the pianoforte have been arranged, and, in some cases, finished by H. Barbedette; they consist of "Trois Suites des Esquisses Posthumes." No. 1, "Ländler et Valse;" No. 2, "Six Morceaux à Trois Temps;" No. 3, "Six Morceaux à Trois Temps." "Esquisses Posthumes," "Agitato" (1), "Barcarole" (2), and "Fileuse" (3), and "Six Preludes." Excellent practice will be found in these clever compositions.

MESSRS. NOVELLO, EWER, AND CO.—The study of Harmony

role" (2), and "Fileuse" (3), and "Six Preludes." Excellent practice will be found in these clever compositions.

MESSRS. NOVELLO, EWER, AND CO.—The study of Harmony is now considered a necessary part of a musical education, but many students pronounce it very dry, more especially at the commencement of it. "A System of Harmony for Teacher and Pupil, with Copious Examples, Practical Exercises, Questions, and Index," by John A. Broekhoven, Teacher of Harmony and Composition at the College of Music of Cincinnati, is a thoroughly comprehensive work, and smooths away many difficulties; the chapters are divided into numbered sections, and these are subdivided into specially indicated paragraphs for easy reference. The exercises are given in the sections wherever they are thought necessary; the questions are placed at the end of each chapter. We can heartily commend this completely got-up work to both students and pupils.—Part LXXXIV, Vol. II, of the Organist's Quarterly Journal, which work keeps at the head of all publications of its type, thanks to the judicious care of its editor, who, whilst giving an opportunity for young and unknown composers to make a fair start, is careful not to admit works without merit. The current number opens with a bright and attractive "Scherzo," by A. H. Stevens, B. Mus., Oxon; followed by "Preludio e Fuga," a masterly composition, which gained for its composer, G. B. Polleri, the first prize at the National Concourse of the Vallotti School in Padua, 1884. Lastly, we have a soundly-written "Allegro Moderato in D minor," by R. Ernest Bryson.



VERY ONE knows the Palace of Justice in the Strand, and there are few who do not admire the graceful grandeur of Mr. Street's great masterpiece. But when once they have passed through the vast Central Hall—pausing by the way to wonder what great legal pageant of the future the architect had in view when he planned this grand but useless vestibule—and have plunged into the wonderful labyrinth of corridors into which the staircases lead, most people feel that they have entered upon a terra incognita indeed. And there is much that is awe-inspiring in the everlasting gloom, as of the nether world, which shrouds the Home of Law. To the uninitiated, too, a pilgrimage through the Law Courts is a very serious undertaking. The "handwriting on the wall" does not convey much to the ordinary observer. He can read that this is "Chancery Court No. 3," and that "Queen's Bench Court No. 4," but the hurrying, bustling throng of barristers, solicitors, suitors, witnesses, jurors, and clerks, makes it no very easy matter to procure admission into many of these tribunals. The sturdy janitor who guards the doors sternly refuses admission to all and sundry unless they are capable of such a transparent subterfuge as to declare that they are "in the case."

The bewildered sightseer, in short, often leaves the Courts just as wise as he was when he came to see them. But for the matter of that it may be doubted whether many laymen know the difference between "Appeal Court No. 1," and "Appeal Court No. 2," or appreciate the force of the stern rebuke of the porter when, on trying the doors of a Chancery Court, they are told that the judge in question is "sitting in Chumbers." There is, too, no little need to warn the stranger against losing himself in the miles of corridors which run north, south, east, and west through these massive piles of masonry. And of the colossal labours that are performed here the public at large wots little. We propose, therefore, in the following pages to illustrate by pen and pencil some scenes of daily life in the Law illustrate by pen and pencil some scenes of daily life in the Law

Courts.

The Royal Courts of Justice consist of a centre block and two side blocks, known respectively as the Bell Yard side and New Inn side. Each has five floors, the ground floor being on a level with the Strand. It would be useless to compile a guide to the seven hundred and fifty rooms which here house the myrmidons of law and order. It is enough to know that scattered over these buildings is the whole of that ponderous legal machinery of which the public pretends to be so proud. Of course a large section of the building is closed to outsiders altogether. Much of the legal business of the country is still transacted within closed doors. The work of the Chief Clerks in Chancery, the Masters in Common Law, the Taxing Masters, Masters in Lunacy, the Paymasters, the Enrolment Clerks, Masters, Masters in Lunacy, the Paymasters, the Enrolment Clerks, and the Queen's Remembrancer, are all conducted more or less strictly in private. And much of the routine work, although performed publicly enough, possesses little public attraction. No one, for instance,

would find it very exciting to watch the process of issuing writs, entering appearances, and so on. Nor are any of the multitudinous preparatory proceedings, which are conducted here, particularly enlivening except to the lawyers.

It is, in short, in the work of the Courts themselves that the public interest chiefly lies, and it is, therefore, with the Courts that we are concerned. On the Common Law side, as well as the Lord Chief Justice's Court, there are ten Queen's Bench Courts, of which five open into the corridor on the right hand that runs on the gallery-level the whole length of the Central Hall, two into that at the Strand end of the Hall, and two into the end corridor on the left-hand side. Next to these come the two Courts of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, and two of the four Chancery Courts—the other two being right and left of the Carey Street entrance—and the Lord Chancellor's Court. And last, but by no means least, there are the two Appeal Courts.

But even more than the mere geography of the Courts themselves, their functions and procedure hopelessly bewilder the ordinary spectator. It is all one to him which of the Queen's Bench Judges are sitting in banco and which at nisi prius. He can distinguish little difference between petition days and days for the trial of actions in the Chancery Courts. The Court of Appeal has even been known to sit "in bankruptcy" without the spectators being much the wiser. Indeed, except those who, willingly or otherwise, have to appear as parties or as witnesses, and those who, thanks to the preservation of "the palladium of the Constitution"—trial by jury—have to spend weary days as special or common jurors in waiting, it may be doubted whether many of the outside world appreciate those fine distinctions of forms and ceremonies in which the legal world rejoice. The lurid light of a cause célèbre somtimes throws may be doubted whether many of the outside world appreciate those fine distinctions of forms and ceremonies in which the legal world rejoice. The lurid light of a cause célèbre somtimes throws into vivid relief a few of the intricacies of legal procedure, but they remain for the most part as unfamiliar as ever. We need, therefore, make no excuse for reproducing here a series of sketches of the Courts at work. Courts at work.

the Courts at work.

The Divorce Court, as Probate Court No. 2 will always be popularly known, is, perhaps, by reason of the publicity, rightly or wrongly, given to its proceedings, more familiar to the public than any other tribunal. The story told by our illustration needs no explanation. An indignant wife is narrating with all the volubility of despair the tale of her conjugal wrongs to her sympathising of despair the tale of her conjugal wrongs to her sympathising friends. The spectators do not scruple to show their interest in the friends. The spectators do not scruple to show their interest in the gruesome narrative, but this, it may be remarked, is a special feature of divorce cases. There is an old story told of Sir Cresswell Cresswell that, in one delicate case, women were ordered out of Court. In spite of the edict some few stuck to their seats. "All respectable women," thundered the judge, "will leave the Court." One or two, however, still remained. "Since all respectable women have left the Court," said the judge, "the case can proceed." Privacy has for years been very largely and properly Privacy has for years been very largely and properly

enforced in this Court. Indeed, on ordinary occasions, it is extremely difficult for outsiders to procure admission. In our illustration 'Arry an 1'Arriet are depicted vainly endeavouring, with characteristic effrontery, to argue the point with the janitor. They are, however, not "in the case," the only "sesame"—a wholesome rule, which might be more rigorously enforced when fashionable cases are being heard.

During last session Mr. Gladstone moved in the House of Commons During last session Mr. Gladstone moved in the House of Commonstor a Return, which will give full information as to the number of petitions filed by husbands and wives respectively, and of those which the intervention of the Queen's Proctor shows a still lower state of morals. The figures will, undoubtedly, throw a vivid light upon the seamy side of modern society. But it may be questioned whether they will prove very much. Everbody knows that the institution of the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in 1857 gave an immense impetus to these proceedings. That was the cases are being heard. that the institution of the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in 1857 gave an immense impetus to these proceedings. That was the very object of the Act. It was complained by Lord Westbury and his supporters that divorce was the "luxury of the wealthy." And not his supporters that divorce was the "luxury of the wealthy." And not against the co-respondent, and a suit in the Ecclesiastical Courts for against the co-respondent, and a suit in the Ecclesiastical Courts for separation mensa et thoro, themselves both tedious and costly after separation mensa et thoro, themselves both tedious and costly after separation mensa et thoro, themselves both tedious and costly after separation mensa et thoro, themselves both tedious and costly after separation mensa et thoro, as in a somewhat well-worn anecdote that is apropos of this. A man is a somewhat well-worn anecdote that is apropos of this with was convicted of bigamy, and in mitigation pleaded that his with his wife his wife institutions of your country have provided you with a remedy to should have sued the adulterer at the Assizes, and recovered your should have sued the adulterer at the Assizes, and recovered your should have sued the adulterer at the Assizes, and recovered would have been heard at the Bar of the House."

"But my Lord, would have been heard at the Bar of the House."

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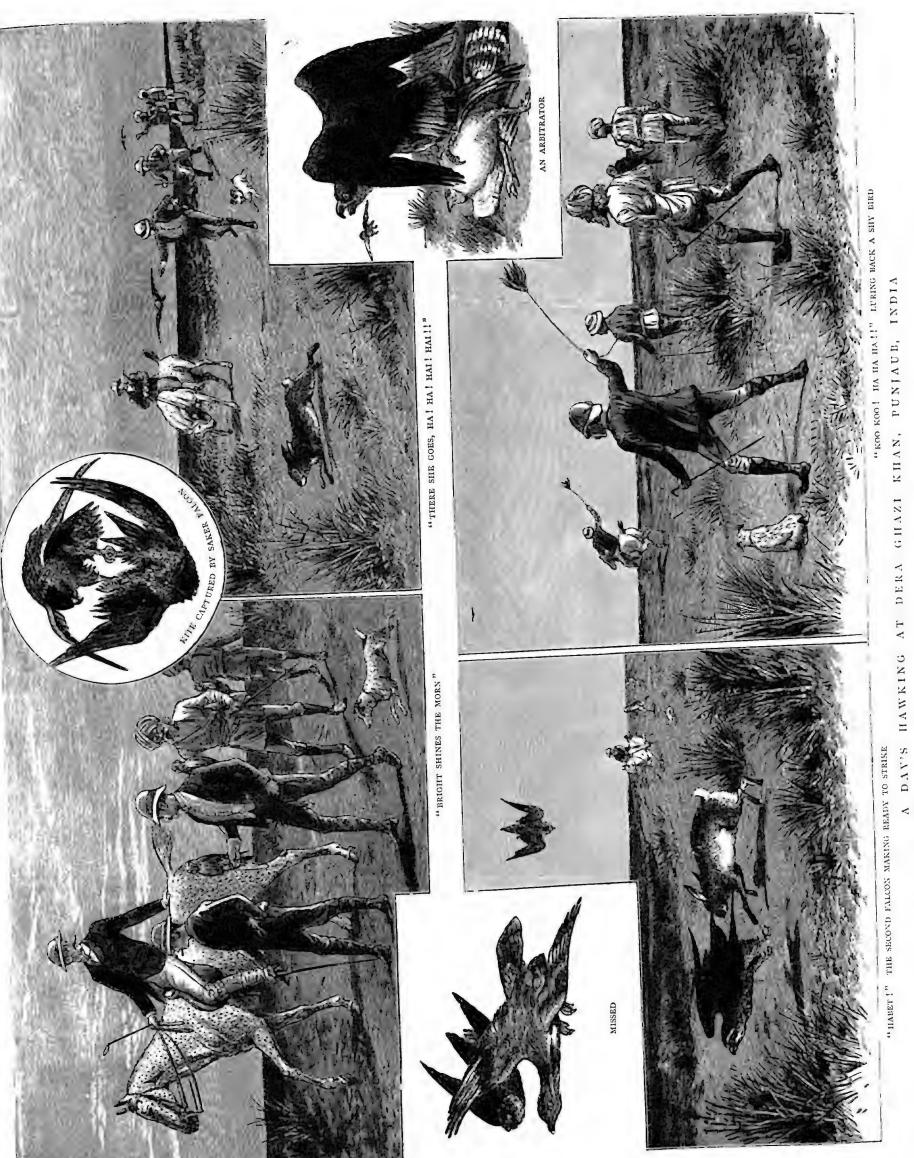
"But my Lord, would have been heard at the Bar of the House."

"But my Lord, would have been heard at the Bar of the House." would have been heard at the Bar of the House." "But my Lord, rejoined the unhappy criminal, "I am only a very poor man; and the prisoner," replied the judge, with a twinkle in his eye, "it is the glory of the law of England that it knows no distinction Jeween glory of the law of England that it knows no distinction Jeween rich and poor." The fact that only 317 Divorce Acts were obtained between the Reformation and 1857, shows nothing except that the remedy was practically inoperative. But it is undoubtedly the remedy was practically inoperative. But it is undoubtedly as as and a striking commentary upon the morals of our own times, a sad and a striking commentary upon the morals of our own times, that in but thirty years 6,381 decrees for dissolution of marriage have that in but thirty years 6,381 decrees for dissolution of marriage have been made absolute, and that is only about two-thirds of those actually filed.

There is, however, a ready remedy for this condition of things in the extension of the jurisdiction of the Divorce Court over and above the mere award of damages, and in making adultery—what it never has been by the law of England—a crime.

JUSTICE

THE ROYAL COURTS OF SKETCHES



THE GRAPHIC

which constitute the principal beauty of the structure are just about as old as the Christian era. The tope has, too, an additional interest in that it is one of the few stapas dedicated to Adi-Buddha, the celestial being who permeates all space, and who approaches nearest of any Buddhist conception in the Omnipresent God.

The old building is, all things considered, in wonderfully good repair; and the bas-reliefs which cover the pillars and architraves of the gates are, from the point of view of Art, superior to any of the sculptures which ancient Egypt has left us. Each of the four gates was once surmounted on the centre of its topmost architrave by a was once surmounted on the centre of its topmost architrave by a wheel, symbolical of Buddha himself; but the northern gate is the bas-reliefs, the greater number are scenes and incidents in the life of the Sakya Gautama Siddartha, or of some of the other and earlier incarnations of Buddhahood.

retused any request that was made to nim. He was banished from his father's city for having given away the sacred white elephant; but even this did not cure him of his amiable but dangerous weakness, for he had been but a little while in banishment when a Brahmin obtained for the asking the Prince's two children, and drove them before him with blows.

Brahmin obtained for the asking the Prince's two children, and drove them before him with blows.

It is, however, with the career of Prince Siddartha, the real Buddha, that the larger number of the sculptures deal. A relief on one of the pillars of the eastern gateway shows the sacred elephant from heaven appearing in a dream to Maya Devi, the Buddhist right from heaven appearing the western gate, the young Prince is seen pervirgin-mother. On the western gate, the young Prince is seen performing superhuman feats with bow and arrows, as necessary af prelude to his marriage; and the whole of one surface of a pillar of the eastern gate is devoted to a palace scene, with dancing women, the eastern gate is devoted to a palace scene, with dancing women, amidst which Gautama Siddartha is seen devoting himself to the

amidst which Gautaine Distance pursuit of pleasure.

It was in his twenty-ninth year that the Prince, satiated with indulgence and luxury, was moved by four predictive signs to seek the attainment of that highest condition of being which the Buddhists call Nirvana. These signs typify old age, disease, death, and finally the health of body and mind which comes of religious devotion. All are to be seen sculptured on a pil'ar of the eastern

Another tope, to the west of the great mound, is surrounded by a Another tope, to the west of the great mound, is surrounded by a similar railing and gates, though on a smaller scale; and a third, which contains relics of Buddha's two most famous disciples, is prohably even older than the great mound itself. The rest are now

mere heaps of earth.

The t n topes are, however, not the only Buddhist relics that Sanchi boasts. To the south-east of the great tope is a small, flat-roofed temple, probably built in the second century after Christ, and certainly dating back to the age of the Gupta Dynasty, which ruled over India early in the Christian Era. It is the oldest known ruled over India early in the Christian Era. It is the oldest known specimen of a structural temple in India. Near it are the columns of a ruin which is remarkable as being the only known structural Buddhist Hall of the kind known as Chaitya Temples, all others being in the form of caves hewn out of the solid rock.

F. W. B.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS

GENUINE fun is so rare among this year's Christmas books that it is quite refreshing to follow the merry pencils of Messrs. C. W. Cole and W. Ralston through their thrilling naval melodrama, "The Demon Cat" (Simpkin, Marshall). Puss's pranks aboard a man-of-war are presented in the most comic spirit, and, as both partiets are always at their best amid payal and military currents. types may often be met at home and abroad. The Chumplebunnys' dogs and German cook are specially amusing, and altogether Mr. Kingston strikes a happy vein of mild satire which will well entertain his readers.—To complete a lively trio, Mr. W. S. Gilbert collects in "Foggarty's Fairy" (Routledge) various tales on which he subsequently founded some of his best-known plays. One of these stories, which appeared many years ago in a Christmas number of The Graphic, was the groundwork of The Sorcerer, and it is highly interesting to trace in these short sketches the leading ideas of those dramatic successes which have delighted so large a public.

mas number of The Graphic, was the glouding of Sorcerer, and it is highly interesting to trace in these short sketches the leading ideas of those dramatic successes which have delighted so large a public.

Treasure-seeking provides the most stirring theme for the present batch of boys' books. Sometimes the treasure is reached through almost insurmountable perils, like "The Fortune of the Quittentuns" (Biggs and Debenham), which Mr. R. D. Chetwode describes as hidden away in a wondrous temple in the forest depths of South America, and found by the aid of a cipher such as Mr. Rider Haggard loves.—Another mysterious paper leads to the discovery of "The Opal Mountain" (Griffith, Farran) in the Polar regions, whither Mr. Henry Frith successfully pilots his heroes past many Arctic difficulties and the nefarious plots of their Yankee rivals to gather diamonds galore.—Major-General Drayson treads on more probable ground with "The Diamond Hunters of South Africa" (Griffith, Farran), and mixes up fact and fiction in rather perplexing style, giving his hero a shadowy resemblance to John Dunn. Herein the hunters made their fortune before the African diamond fields were regularly known, and fought Zulus and hunted on the veldt whilst the Cape colonies were still young.—Leaving land for sea, the boys may accompany "The Mids of the Rattlesnake" (Ward, Lock) to fight pirates off the coast of Borneo, under Mr. A. L. Knight's guidance, or encounter similar foes in an unprotected merchantman with Mr. J. C. Hutcheson, whose "Afloat at Last" (Blackie) gives a capital view of everyday routine in the mercantile marine.—The same author's "The Black Man's Ghost " (Ward, Lock) is a more sensational sea-story, with shipwreck, treasure hunting, and earthquakes to heighten the interest.—Two other pictures of shipwreck which are new to the present generation, but were once great favourites, "The Young Marooners" and "Marooners' Island," by the late Dr. Golding, have been brought out by Messrs. Routledge, with three of the same author's stor on the wild Highland sea-coast. Full of life and frolic are his pages, with their sprightly descriptions of boating and fishing, and the rugged Scotch retainers forming the background. Now come the rugged Scotch retainers forming the background. Now come the trials of everyday life, such as the difficulty of keeping a straight honest course in life, successfully conquered both in "Bernie's Bargain," by J. Chappell (Shaw), "Rich and Poor," by C. M. Trowbridge, and "Holding On" (Nelson), by J. T. Hopkins, the last a pleasing American sketch. All would suit a parish library, which should also certainly include the Rev. C. Bullock's slight but impressive biography of "John Bright" (Home Words Office). Mr. Bullock has successfully striven to present the Christian and

philanthropic side of the late statesman's character as prominently as the political aspect, and has produced an excellent little work.—Last on the lads' list comes a volume which would be just the thing for a prize. In "The Boys' Poetry Book" (Griffith, Farran) Mr. E. Davenport has gathered together a host of lyrics, grave and gay, likely to interest his special audience. The poems are carefully classified and selected for recitation as well as for private reading, and include a capital collection of school songs.

likely to interest his special audience. The poems are carefully classified and selected for recitation as well as for private reading, and include a capital collection of school songs.

Some novelettes for elder girls deserve a glance as mild, agreeable love-stories. In "Sheila" (Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier) Mist Annie Swan furnishes another pretty sketch of Scottish life, enlisting her readers' sympathies for the sorrows of the cotters oppressed by the unjust steward. Miss Anne Beale takes us to Wales with "Rose Mervyn" (Griffith, Farran) to witness the terrors wrought by the Rebecca riots of fifty years since; while "Dorothy Arden" (Nelson) passes through graver troubles, escaping from the Huguenot persecutions in France under Louis XIV. only to find her relatives in England imperilled by the rebellion of King Monmouth. Sweet Dorothy is a very charming heroine to adorn J. M. Callwell's agreeable tale.—Yet another French heroine is chosen by Mary Rowsell, whose "Story of a Queen" (Blackie) draws a dainty picture of Court life in the thirteenth century, framing the plot against Marie de Brabant, wife to Philip III.—framing the plot against Marie de Brabant, wife to Philip III.—framing the plot against Marie de Brabant, wife to Philip III.—a sound, healthy narrative by Alice Weber, with plenty of plot and good character-drawing; while Mrs. Marshall puts forward the value of feminine industry and independence in "The End Crowns All" (Shaw).—A brace of missionary stories will do well for reading aloud at working-parties. It is a little difficult to sympathis cordially with a murderer-hero, although "A. L. O. E." sets him in the most favourable light in "Beyond the Black Waters" (Nelson), and he redeems his character by evangelistic work among the convicts on the Andaman Islands. But genuine interest must be aroused by the simple and pathetic sketch of the sorrows and ifficulties which surround Indian converts from Mohammedanism to Christianity, "None of Self" (Nisbet), by S. S. Hewlett, herself a "doctor lady

contrasted, and will rivet childish attention, although Mr. Walter Crane has not drawn their portraits in flattering style.—Orphans are greatly to the fore. There is bewitching "Annabel 'Griffith, Farran), who lived with an ogreish uncle in a mammoth furniture store, and whose history Mrs. W. S. Burton renders very exciting besides motherless Kitty, who found that "Her Own Way" (Griffith, Farran) led her into many troubles, as Frances Armstrong neatly points out. Large families like "The Wild Ruthvens" (Jarrold), by Curtis Yorke, also get into great disorder without parental care, till tamed down by a sensible crippled cousin; while the orphans of whom "Polly" (Cassell) is the leading spirit manage to settle down unaided into a model household after very trying experiences. This last tale is one of Miss Meade's brightest recent efforts.—Another orphaned boy and girl sorely upset two old

care, the tamed down by a sensible chipped coust, while the orphans of whom "Polly" (Cassell) is the leading spirit manage to settle down unaided into a model household after very trying experiences. This last tale is one of Miss Meade's brightest recent efforts.—Another orphaned boy and girl sorely upset two old maiden aunts in "A Modern Red Riding Hood" (Hatchards), wherein C. A. Jones draws an attractive series of portraits, old and young, with no little pathos; and yet one more orphaned lad is young, with no little pathos; and yet one more orphaned lad is young, with no little pathos; and yet one more orphaned lad is young, with no little pathos; and yet one more orphaned lad is young, with no little pathos; and yet one more orphaned lad is young, with no little pathos; and yet one more orphaned lad is young, with no little pathos; and yet one more orphaned lad is young, with no such melancholy Bell" (Nelson), by H. L. Arden, deals with no such melancholy heroes, but with two regular small pickles of boys always in misched. Quite little ones will like two brisk histories of animals,—"Two Quite little ones will like two brisk histories of animals,—"Two Quite little ones will like two brisk histories of animals,—"Two Quite little ones will like two brisk histories of animals,—"Two Quite little ones will like two brisk histories of animals,—"Two Quite little ones will like two brisk histories of animals,—"Two Quite little ones will like two brisk histories of animals,—"Two Quite little ones will like two brisk histories of animals,—"Two Quite little ones will like two brisk histories of animals,—"Two Quite little ones will like two brisk histories of animals,—"Two Quite little ones will like two brisk histories of animals,—"Two Quite little ones will like two brisk histories of animals,—"Two Quite little ones will like two brisk histories of animals,—"Two Quite little ones will like two brisk histories of animals,—"Two Quite little ones will like two brisk histories of animals,—"Two Quite little ones will like

vided a good assortment of the old favourite verses,—Messis, Griffith and Farran send a host of useful nursery picture-books, such as the familiar fairy stories "Cinderella," "Red Riding Hood, &c., in the "Old Corner Series;" and the Newbery Toy Books, including the Books of Playmates, of Dicky-birds, of Bownows, including the Books of Playmates, of Dicky-birds, of Bownows, Pussy-cats, &c., with Mrs. Gellie and Thomas Archer to give short explanations of the engravings.—Bright representations of domestic explanations of the engravings.—Bright representations of domestic alphabet is taught, alike by the "Nursery Rhyme A B C" and the "Military A B C" (Dean).—The latter may be followed up by "The depicts in glowing hues our soldiers in famous fights from 1704 to depicts in glowing hues our soldiers in famous fights from 1704 to 1882.—The nursery list concludes with two selections of short tales and verses, accompanying suitable engravings to amuse tiny and verses, accompanying suitable engravings to amuse tiny (Shaw) by Catherine Shaw.

The following appeals should be asknowledged:—The Att

mites, in "The Lost Tickets" (Routledge) and Electron (Shaw) by Catherine Shaw.

The following annuals should be acknowledged: The Challerion Should Virtue), Cassell's Family Magazine (Cassell), Challerion and The Prize (Wells Gardner), and Hand and Heart, Home Words office).

The Day of Days, and The Fireside (Home Words office).

MR. S. BARING-GOULD'S "The Pennycomequicks" (3 vols.: Spencer Blackett and Hallam) contains none of those master-pieces—one might almost call them tours de force—of portraiture which in "Mehalah," "Court Royal," and "John Herring" which in "Mehalah," "Court Royal," and "John Herring" startled the reader into admiration by their unconventionality. Their most recent successor has its oddities, but they are of a Their most recent successor has its oddities, but they are of a Their most recent successor has its oddities, but they are of a Their most recent successor has not expect from him. It makes very Baring-Gould has taught us to expect from him. It makes very light and pleasant reading, and—an uncommon circumstance—the light and pleasant reading, and—an uncommon circumstance—the lather's digressions and excursions are among its pleasantest, and actions of some or cassions, by ourselves among others, of keeping accused on former occasions, by ourselves among others, of keeping accused on former occasions, by ourselves among others, of keeping accused on former occasions, by ourselves among others, of keeping accused on former occasions, by ourselves among others, of keeping accused on former occasions, by ourselves among others, of keeping accused on former occasions, by ourselves among others, of keeping accused on former occasions, by ourselves among others, of keeping accused on former occasions, by ourselves among others, of keeping accused on former occasions, by ourselves among others, of keeping accused on former occasions, by ourselves among others, of keeping accused on former occasions, by ourselves among others, of keeping accused himself, or natural. Against this charge he incidentally defends himself, or natural. Against this charge he incidentally defends himself, or natural. Against this charge he incidentally defends himself, or natural. Against this charge he incidentally defends himself, or natural. Against this charge he incidentally defends himself, or natural. Against this charge he inciden MR. S. BARING-GOULD'S "The Pennycomequicks" (3 vols.:

New Novels

a commonplace way. They tamper with wills, commit bigamy, a commonplace way. They tamper with wills, commit bigamy, a commonplace way. They tamper with wills, commit bigamy, a commonplace way. They tamper with ships, and with sailors their own.

To anybody less intimate with the sea, with ships, and with sailors than Mr. W. Clark Russell, there seems something almost uncanny about his genius for varying a single theme. Of course his work is not always equal; nor should we place "Marooned" (3 vols.: not always equal; nor should we place "Marooned" (3 vols.: not always equal; nor should we place "Marooned" (3 vols.: not always equal; nor should we place "Marooned" him a Macmillan and Co.) among the stories which have given him a Macmillan and co.) among the stories which have given him a single place among sea-novelists. But it is only by comparison that it falls short of excellence; and the only positive blemishes we are it falls short of excellence; and the only positive passages Mr. disposed to find are, firstly, that in the descriptive passages Mr. Russell is, for once, too much at the mercy of his adjectives; and, secondly, that he does not leave his heroine on shore—for in secondly, that he does not leave his heroine on shore—for in secondly, that he does not leave his heroine on shore—for in secondly, that he does not leave his heroine on shore—for in secondly, that he does not leave his heroine on shore—for in secondly, that he does not leave his heroine on shore—for in secondly, that he does not leave his heroine on shore—for in secondly, that he does not leave his heroine on shore—for in secondly, that he does not leave his heroine on shore—for in secondly, that he does not leave his heroine on shore—for in secondly, the dream for a good half-dozen of heroines, including sailing as an outfit for a good half-dozen of heroines, including sailing with he young man who was escorting man who was escorting "marooned," in company with the young man who was escorting heroine for heroines to a preference of muti

she fancies that a promise to marry one man when she loves another is binding; but then it is of the nature of heroines to be perverse and uncomfortable, and, for the rest, the novel is exceptionally

and uncomtortable, and, for the rest, the novel is exceptionally natural and sensible.

One cannot help being sorry that the authoress who calls herself "Rita" should have selected an Australian colony as an appropriate frame for her exceedingly morbid "study of girlhood," as she calls her novel entitled "Sheba" (3 vols.: F. V. White and Co.). For it would be pleasant to identify Britain the younger with a fresh and healthy start, with girls as well as boys, whose brains are not muddles, and whose emotions are not fevers. Perhaps, however, "Rita" means the miserable story of Sheba Ormatroyd as a warning against cramming with agnosticism and theosophy the head of a girl who is too ignorant to distinguish between logic and twaddle; but the warning can scarcely be said to be needed except by those upon whom it will certainly be thrown away. Then one never believes in Sheba herself, and nothing is to be gained by the study of what is non-existent in human life, any more than from the microscopic examination of a made-up specimen; and the study itself is the more depressing from "Rita's" capacity for keeping at the boiling point of sentiment, and her absolute lack of the humour which is the most necessary ingredient in any picture of mental and moral muddle.

"Mannt Eden: a Romance" (2 vols + F. V. White and Co.)

moral muddle.

"Mount Eden: a Romance" (3 vols.: F. V. White and Co.), is written in a better spirit altogether than is usual in the case of Florence Marryat's later novels; indeed, persons who have acquired prejudices against her work on the score of topic or temper will find themselves agreeably disappointed. The story is complicated, though its mystery is intentionally transparent; and it is well laid out and put together, though the characters are certainly too much like pegs cut out to fit into proper holes, and moved about according to the rules of a game. The interest they excite may be found sufficient, but it is certainly anything but keen.

THE GREAT TOPE OF SANCHI

TWENTY-SIX miles from Bhopal, in Malwa, on the left bank of the river Betwa, rises a ridge of sandstone hill which is richer in Buddhist rel cs than any other spot in India. It is not a very pleasant journey by road under a tropical sun, but the Great Indian Peninsular Railway has now been carried almost to the very gates of Sanchi Tope. of Sanchi Tope.

of Sanchi Tope.

There are ten "stîpas," topes, or Buddhist memorial mounds upon the Sanchi Hill alone, while in the whole Bhilsa region, of which this forms part, and which covers about a hundred square miles, the remains of sixty-five such topes are found. But the most interesting of all these, and in some respects the most wonderful in the whole of India, is the great Sanchi Tope.

The stone-faced mound itself, measuring 125 feet across its base, dates back probably to within a hundred years of Buddha himself. dates back probably to within a numered years of Buddha innsert. The railing by which it is surrounded, composed of a hundred pillars ten feet high, belongs to the age of Asoka, the famous Indian potentate and conqueror of the third century, B.C., who, before his conversion to Buddhism, was known as Asoka the Furious, and afterwards as Asoka the Pious; and the four magnificent gateways

One of the most interesting of the legends of these pre-Buddha Baddas is that of Sudana or Wessantara, a Prince who never refused any request that was made to him. He was banished from his father's city for basing given arous the spared white clarkers.

man-of-war are presented in the most comic spirit, and, as both artists are always at their best amid naval and military surroundings, their pages must set the gravest people laughing until the unlucky cat disappears in a blaze of cruel puns.—Mr. W. Beatty-Kingston's word-pictures of that remarkable family, "The Chumplebunnys" (Chapman and Hall), are no less graphic and humorous; good-tempered caricatures of odd people, whose protetypes may often be met at home and abroad. The Chumplebunnys' does and German cook are specially amusing, and altogether Mr.

RECENT POETRY AND VERSE

MR. W. BEATTY KINGSTON has collected into one volume his colling in the series, imitations, and paraphrases, under the title of "My obtainal verses, imitations, and paraphrases, under the title of "My Hanson' Lays" (Chapman and Hall). For the most part they Hanson' the circumstance that, with few exceptions, their collective title to the circumstance that, with few exceptions, their collective title to the circumstance that, with few exceptions, their collective title to the almost intolerable monotony of many composition relieved the almost intolerable monotony of many composition relieved the almost intolerable monotony of many composition relieved the almost intolerable monotony of many composition of cablity and the streets between the parishes of St. scores of cablrives through the streets between the parishes of St. scores of cablrives through and the earlier ones of morning. This when he observed, pale est desipere in loso; though, of course, this when he observed, Pulce est desipere in loso; though, of course, this when he observed, Pulce est desipere in loso; though, of course, this when he observed, Pulce est desipere in loso; though, of course, this when he observed, Pulce est desipere in loso; though, of course, this when he observed, Pulce est desipere in loso; though, of course, this when he observed and two in the morning was not within the scope of his a hansom cab at two in the morning was not within the scope of his a hansom cab at two in the morning was not within the scope of his a hansom cab at two in the morning was not within the scope of his a hansom cab at two in the morning was not within the scope of his a hansom cab at two in the morning was not within the scope of his a hansom cab at two in the morning was not within the scope of his a hansom cab at two in the morning was not within the scope of his a hansom cab at two in the morning was not within the scope of his a hansom cab at two in the morning was not within the scope of his a hansom cab at two in the morning was not within th

This likeness was the cause of drea. Iful suffering and pain To me in early life; it nearly broke my heart in twain; For while my conduct as a youth was fervently admired, That of my fellow-triplets left a deal to be desired.

I was amiable, and plous too-good deeds were my delight; I practised all the virtues-some by day and some by night; Whilst Ichabod imbrued himself in crime, and, sad to say, Abimelech, when quite a lad, would rather swear than pray.

This gentleman in despair, in consequence of being continually mistaken for his brothers, turns to bad courses just at the point where they reform. When he has sunk very low he learns that

Ichabod's a Bishop—and Abimelech's a Judge.

A farcical fancy not only gave our author relaxation; it has provided a store of innocent amusement for humorously-inclined readers.

Mr. C. Adley has written a volume of verse full of sympathetic feeling for the good and beautiful, in "Lovely Homes, and Other feeling for the good and beautiful, in "Lovely Homes, and Other feeling for the good and beautiful, in "Lovely Homes, and Other feeling the persons" (Remington). They do not reach any very high level Poems "(Remington). They do not reach any very high level Poems "(Remington). They do not reach any very high level either as regards thought or perfection of expression, but we can believe that poetry has been to the author what Coleridge said it was to him; that it has multiplied and refined enjoyments, has soothed afflictions, endeared solitude, and quickened perception of the good and beautiful. Therefore some excellent persons will derive edification from this book, which to exacting or cynical judgments may not appear to rise above the commonplace.

A volume worthy of the grand hymnology of England has been just published at the Clarendon Press, Oxford. This is "The Treasury of Sacred Song, Selected from the English Lyrical Poetry Treasury of Sacred Song, Selected from the English Lyrical Poetry Francis T. Palgrave, Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. Mr. Palgrave's first aim and leading principle has been to offer poetry for poetry's sake. Hence, as he observes, it is probable that many poems, which would be justly expected when the object of a selection is direct usefulness, spiritual aid and comfort, or (to put it in one word) edification, will here be found absent. In a word, he offers such sacred songs, and such only, as shall also be instinctively felt worthy "the august name of Poetry." In reference to the different aspects of religion here presented, his task has been aided signally "by the wide-embracing charity, the Catholic spirit (to use an often-abused word) natural to Poetry as part

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS

I.

WITH the approach of Christmas com: th: Annuals and Christmas Numbers. As in former years the "Art Annual for 1889" (Vitue and Co.) comprises the life of a famous Painter, the one chosen for this year's annual being Rosa Bonheur. A spirited reproduction of "The Horse Fair," ethed by L. Flameng, serves as a frontispiece, and the numerous engravings throughout the number are excellent specimens of work—"The Old Monarch," "The Stampede," and "The Resting-Place of the Deer" being exceptionall: good. Mr. René Peyrol is responsible for the letterpress, and he has done the work in a careful and creditable manner.—The supplement of "Holly Leaves." the Christmas Number of the Sporting and Dramatic News is a coloured reproduction of Sir John Millais' popular painting "Ducklings." Mr. Louis Wain is represented by a series of humorous animal sketches entitled "Pot-tepresented by a series of humorous animal sketches entitled "Pot-tepresented by a series of characteristic sketches. The literary portion of the number is well represented by Messrs, F. W. Robinson, John Hollingshead, Finch-Mason, W. W. Fenn, and other portion of the number is well represented by Messrs, F. W. Robinson, John Hollingshead, Finch-Mason, W. W. Fenn, and other notes than five coloured plates with their Christmas Number, the best being Mr. Harrison Weir's "The Bone of Contention." The other attractions to the number comprise stories suitable to the season, most of which are profusely illustrated.—The pitce de résistance of the Lady's "Theorial is an interesting story by Messrs, Christie Murray and Henry Herman, entitled, "Mate in Two Moves," with illustrations by L. Raven Hill. Mr. Oscar Wilde contributes a little poem, "In the Forest," and there are also short stories by Mrs. Oliphant and other authors. The drawings, which are clearly reproduced by process engraving, are from such well-known artists as W. F. Yeames, R.A., J. Bernard Partridge, Stewart Browne, &c. The coloured supplements comprise Mr. Skipworth's "A Daughter of the Sun "and other



This is one of the most enjoyable months for country visiting where the house party is well chosen and there is a fair division of young men and maidens. The hunting season has opened auspiciously. Those of our readers who come under the head of "hunting women" are bound to appear in the colours, if not the actual uniform, of the hunt to which they belong; their aim and ambition is to turn out as replicas of their lords and masters. We recently took a look round the establishment of a well-known fashionable tailor where feminine garments for the hunting-field were special features of the business. There were some charming little covert-coats, made of rough tweed, cut to perfection; the greatest attention being paid to figures which were not seen at their best in the saddle, and success followed the pains bestowed. There is no more trying garment than a riding-habit when the wearer has not a good figure and a perfect seat. With these coats are worn a variety of natty waist-coasts of a manly type, in kersey or corduroy, buff or white, with small brass buttons, on which is engraved the monogram of the hunt.

small brass buttons, on which is engraved the monogram of the hunt.

No wise woman goes in for hard riding without adopting the safety-skirt, which has averted so many accidents, as it cannot drag its wearer should she be thrown.

Apropos of hunting, a very ingenious stirrup has been invented, which, by means of a spring acting upon the toe of the boot, disengages the foot so soon as the rider loses her seat. Some horsewomen wear pink in the hunting-field, but unless the figure is faultless very bad effects are produced.

After a long ride or drive, when the ladies gather round the boudoir fire for a chat and a cup of tea or coffee, young girls as well as matrons are glad to don their prettiest tea-gowns, hence for country visiting a few of these garments are needful—the handsomer the better for the matrons, whilst the young people may be content with more simple but equally becoming attire.

A very stylish tea-gown was made of rust-coloured velvet, with a long train, bordered with the new kid leather trimming, which is one of the most striking novelties of the season; it was three shades lighter than the velvet, richly embroidered in Oriental designs, curried out in gold thread and coloured beads. The corsage of velvet was open over a plastron of pale orange-coloured satin, embroidered in gold thread and conventional flowers; high puffs of velvet on the shoulders, Medici collar of velvet and kid, lined with orange satin. The entire front of the skirt was of satin, with long lappels of velvet and kid embroidery. With this costume was to be worn a coquettish little head-dress, in which were combined the velvet, kid, and satin.

Most original and effective was a tea-gown—cream-white poplin, elaborately trimmed with white kid, embroidered in coloured silk.

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Most original and effective was a tea-gown—cream-white poplin, elaborately trimmed with white kid, embroidered in coloured silk Moorish designs, Vandyked and arranged in tabs.

A third tea-gown was for mourning wear, of rich silk, brocaded in velvet, trimmed with a wide bordering of jetted passementerie; the front was a mass of jet-bead embroidery; high collar and epaulettes of large and small jet beads.

A fourth tea-gown was heliotrope poplin, trimmed with sable, lined throughout with quilted white satin; tight under-sleeves, wide over-sleeves hanging in a point to the hem of the garment.

Three gowns for young girls were: the one of pale blue Indian cashmere, Princess shape, with a loose front, embroidered in white floss silk; the second was of very pale pink Liberty silk, trimmed with lace, made in the Grecian flowing style, so becoming to a tall, slender figure; the third was of sage-green Liberty silk, embroidered in coral-pink chenille, and trimmed with a full ruche of coral-pink satin.

The so-called robes which are made with ornamental designs in appliqué, braiding, or embroidery are still much worn, and certainly are very useful, as they are already planned and ready to make up, are very useful, as they are already planned and ready to make up, are very useful, as they are already planned and ready to make up, and there is a certain sameness about them which can be avoided when dexterous young fingers design and execute original patterns in a variety of colourings and material. It is not at all difficult to appliquer velvet or satin on cloth, or any firm woollen material.

A very stylish walking costume was recently made by a young A very stylish walking costume was recently made by a young amateur; the foundation was of dull brick-red fine cloth, with a design in black velvet, outlined wi

a small scale as trimming for the steets and design was carried out in green, blue, and brown, with darker shades of velvet or plush.

"Come and spend the evening with us, we expect a few friends," is one of the most perplexing invitations which we receive at this season. It may mean ten, or it may mean fifty; the few in their every-day woollen costumes, or the many en grande tenue. Nothing is more useful for these uncertain festivities than a black. Nothing is more useful for these uncertain festivities than a black. Nothing is more useful for these uncertain festivities than a black. Nothing is more useful for these uncertain festivities than a black. Nothing is more useful for these uncertain festivities than a black. Nothing is more useful appearance with severe simplicity, a velvet or velveteen, made to all appearance with severe simplicity, a plain round skirt, and a bodice fastened at the throat and waist, opening to show a peep of pink satin or silk piping, or narrow quilling; sleeves with small puffs at the arm-holes, reaching midding; sleeves with small puffs at the arm-holes, reaching midding; sleeves with small puffs at the arm-holes, reaching the "few friends" only are there, but if there is a large gathering the "few friends" only are there, but if there is a large gathering the bodice may be turned back to display pink satin revers, and either a bodice may be turned back to display pink satin revers, and either a bodice may be turned back to display pink satin revers, and either a bodice may be turned up to show a pink arranged en cœur, the sleeves may be turned up to show a pink arranged en cœur, the sleeves may be turned up to show a pink arting a wide pink sash of satin or crêpe de Chine, embroidered at the ends, and loosely knotted on the left hip. It is scarcely at the ends, and loosely knotted on the left hip. It is scarcely at the ends, and loosely knotted on the left hip. It is scarcely at the ends, and loosely knotted on the left hip.

at the ends, and loosely knotted on the left hip. It is scarcely needful to add that blue, green, or yellow may be used by way of a change.

For evening parties and balls there are some very artistic and graceful toilettes in preparation. First a word as to dinner-dresses. Shot-velvets are very fashionable; some of the mixtures in colour are decidedly daring when described, and are too often serious failures when made up by inexperienced hands. For example, pink and green mixed, when the colours are too pronounced, are vile in the extreme; but when the shades are delicate and artistically blended, extreme; but when the shades are delicate and artistically blended, the result is most elegant. A favourable, and less risky, mixture, is orange-colour and nasturtium.

A very rich dinner-dress was recently made of silver-grey brocaded silk over pearl-white French muslin, one of the prettiest novelties of the season; the square-cut silk corsage opened over an arrangement of muslin softly gathered, the train-skirt was arranged at the back, and in side panels edged with pearl and silver fringe, the back, and in side panels edged with pearl and silver fringe, the back, and in side panels edged with pearl and silver fringe, the back, and in side panels edged with one of the silver, combined with satin of a lighter shade, trimmed with ostrich feathers and tips.

Costumes for young girls are made in French muslin, net, or tulle, the bodices are of the corselet type, reaching some two or tulle, the bodices are of the corselet type, reaching some two or tulle, the bodices are of the corselet type, reaching some two or tulle, the skirts are sewn into the waist in close gathers; white muslin; the skirts are sewn into the waist in close gathers; white and yellow are the favourite colours, but poppy-red, browns of every shade, and very dark green are sometimes seen. We cannot say that they are pretty.

The Figaro jackets are worn both for morning and evening toilettes; they are cut boldly away in the front, and only reach to

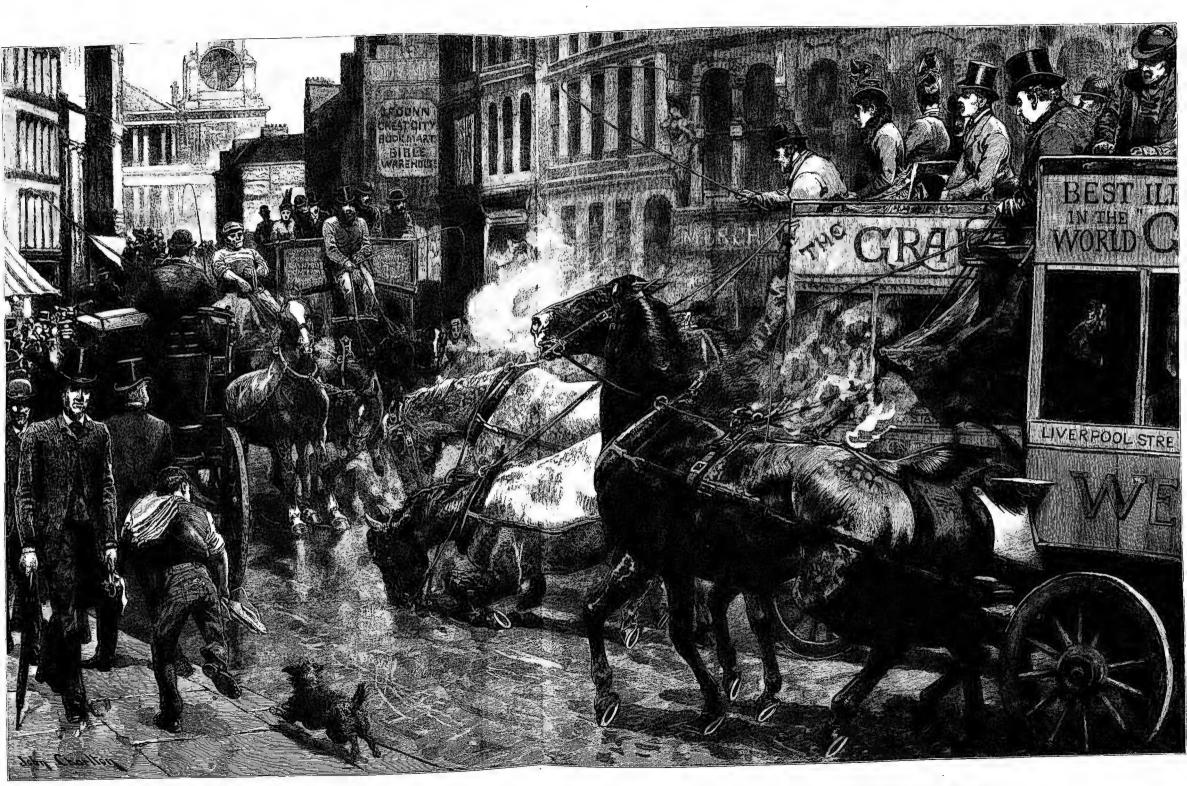
within two inches of the waist; as a rule they are made without sleeves, but sometimes they have a sort of winged epaulette. For morning dress these stylish little jackets are made of velvet or cashmere, to match with, or in a contrasting colour to, the dress with which they are worn; they are either edged with narrow fringe or drop buttons. For the evening they are almost covered with rich gold or silver embroidery and lace; they make a quiet day-dress, quite festive enough for the theatre or concert-room, and are very useful in cold winter weather.

The Medici collars are much in vogue, and when judiciously made are becoming both to swan-like throats and short necks; they must not in any case be made too deep or too close to the back of the neck. Fur and feather trimmings are worn both for morning and evening toilettes.

INDIAN MONKEYS

Few monkeys afford better opportunities for observation than the Hanuman monkey of India. Generally protected, and looked upon as sacred by many Hindoos, it has no fared of man, and may be found in groves near vital for forest. In many parts of India is it is as the forest to see these monkeys on the roofs of his as. In Benares, the holy city of the Hindoos, they may be seen prowling about the streets and the temples, and snatching away with impunity fruits and vegetables from the baskets of the passers-by. They frequently piller food from the principal of the passers with the month of the passers of the will be a similar to the sale of the passers of the will be a similar to the many the sale of the minimum seen and fields they will not themselves as rule kill the monkeys, sometimes beg Europeans to shoot the individual in groups, composed of individual of the sale of the sale of all ages; the youngest clining to the sale of th

THE BELGIAN EXHIBITION IN LONDON next year is being energetically taken up in Brussels. The Belgian Government have promised 20,000l if the Belgian merchants and manufacturers will subscribe a like sum towards the expenses. Many of the best Belgian exhibits will be brought over from the Paris Exhibition, and some of the curious pictures from the Wiertz Museum are also promised, while a complete model of a Belgian fort, fully armed, will be erected in the grounds.



THE STATE OF THE LONDON STREETS-LUDGATE HILL ON A SLIPPERY DAY

THE GRAPHIC



The hopes of continued peace in Europe are strengthened by two fresh Royal assurances. Both the Czar of Russia and the King of ITALY join the chorus of pacific promises which has lately been heard throughout the Continent, and their words carry additional weight by coming at the close of the series of Imperial meetings. When celebrating the 500th anniversary of the introduction of artillery into Russia the Czar remarked to his officers, "God grant that such an occasion as war may not happen in the near future, and may the Almighty spare us that heavy trial." This declaration made a most favourable impression, particularly in Austria and Germany, while only a few days later King Humbert, on opening the Italian Parliament, stated that "Peace seems better assured to Europe to-day than ever, thanks to the counsels of the Great Powers, my work and that of my allies." However, both monarchs qualify their optimist views by continuing and increasing war preparations, for while Russia forms fresh regiments, King Humbert further declares that "the questions capable of disturbing peace have not all been dealt with. We shall, therefore, continue with vigilant care to provide for the needs of the army and navy, which are the ramparts of our unity." Apart from international relations, the Italian Monarch's speech draws a pleasant picture of domestic prosperity. The King points out that as his father gave independence to the Italians, so he has given them equality, every citizen being able to share in public service; he announces that no further taxes are needed at present, but a less pretectionist commercial policy will be followed, beginning with the abolition of the differential tariffs between France and Italy; and, finally, he speaks proudly of the national successes in Africa, which will now extend Italian influence over a vast district in the interests of peace and civilisation. The speech has been cordially received throughout the country.

GERMANY is almost wholly absorbed in African affairs. The Germans are delighte

influence over a vast district in the interests of peace and civilisation. The speech has been cordially received throughout the country.

GERMANY is almost wholly absorbed in African affairs. The Germans are delighted that Mr. Stanley and Emin Pasha should have returned to civilisation through Teutonic territory, and proudly assert that the expedition could not have reached Mpwapwa so quickly had not Major Wissmann—who is just promoted from Captain—prepared the way by pacifying the natives. Further, there now seems a reasonable hope that Dr. Peters is alive after all. Although news from Lamu positively declares that the Doctor and his companions were killed by the Somalis at Addu Burroraba, the Emin Pasha Relief Committee at Berlin have received repeated assurances that it was an English, not German, expedition attacked by the Somalis, and that Dr. Peters is safe at the foot of Mount Kenia. This latter information appears better founded, and Herr Borchert with Peters' rear column is starting to find his leader. Major Wissmann is also sending an expedition to the Kilimanjaro region to punish the rebellious chief Simbodja. Complaints of British influence and jealousy continue, not only respecting Eastern, but Western Africa, for there has been a smart debate in the Reichstag over the injury to the German trade in the Niger region caused by English merchants. Herr Richter rated the Government soundly, and Count Herbert Bismarck promised that the question should be thoroughly sifted. The Opposition also warmly resisted the Government proposal to extend the Colonial Department of the Foreign Office, complaining that Germany was being led into useless expense, but they were obliged to yield. Another scene arose respecting the influence of Count Wadersee, Chief of the General Staff, upon German foreign policy, an accusation which has already created much wrath. The War Minister flatly contradicted all such assertions as frivolous and insulting, whilst Count Herbert Bismarck supported his denial by stating that the fo phalia, but were rescued unhurt.

phalia, but were rescued unhurt.

France will certainly not enjoy a quiet Parliamentary session for the Government has been in trouble already. During the debate on the match monopoly, which the Ministry wished to maintain, the Government suffered a heavy defeat, thanks to the Radicals and the Conservatives, so that the Finance Minister proposed to resign. A compromise was made, however, the House reconsidered its vote, and gave the Cabinet a small majority of seven, on the promise that the State shall take over the monopoly next year until reforms can be introduced. Thus, the Government is already disappointed in its hopes of encountering little dangerous opposition in the House at present, and the Conservatives and Radicals have entered on an obstructionist alliance, which is likely to cause plenty of trouble, particularly when the grand debate upon M. Joffrin's election comes on. M. Dillon's election has already been invalidated, and M. Naquet will probably share the same fate, so the Boulangists are much disheartened. Their spirits are not raised even by the puff of their beloved General provided by the Figaro, which devoted a whole supplement to a photographic series of interviews with General Boulanger at Jersey, showing the General in divers attitudes during his interrogatory. Nor are the Bonapartists more contented with their leader, for the manifesto issued by Prince Victor Napoleon has fallen flat, containing little beyond the statement that "the doctrine of the Napoleons is essentially democratic". To contented with their leader, for the manifesto issued by Prince Victor Napoleon has fallen flat, containing little beyond the statement that "the doctrine of the Napoleons is essentially democratic." To return to Parliamentary matters, it is proposed to modify the new Military Law so far as to exempt from service all young men trained for the four State churches, Catholic, Calvinist, Lutheran, and Jewish, while a Special Parliamentary Committee will probably be formed to discuss the best tariff reforms practicable when the foreign Commercial Treaties cease two years hence. The Budget will show a surplus of 160,000. The Paris theatres are very active. Another lively Exhibition revue has been produced at the Variétés—Paris Exposition, by MM. Blondeau and Monréal, while M. Janvier de la Motte's comedy at the Vaudeville, Les Respectables, has failed through the extremely unpleasant plot.

BRAZIL continues tranquil under her new rule. Whether she

Brazil continues tranquil under her new rule. Whether she really approves of the change will be made known next month, when the Constituent Assembly meets to elect a President, and the voice of the country can be heard. At present it is suspected that, although they have temporarily accepted the Republic, some of the Provinces wish to restore the Empire under Prince Pedro, son of the Emperor's younger daughter, the late Princess Leopoldine, who has always been popular with the Brazilians. The Provisional Government meanwhile busily organise the fresh administration, and reiterate their promise to maintain all international engagements, besides the allowances and pensions of the Imperial Family. The Brazilian clergy have adhered to and blessed the Republic, taking the Pope's warning to avoid political strife, but foreign Governments defer their formal recognition till the Assembly has spoken. Indeed, several Powers are so far suspicious of disturbances arising as to send vessels to Rio ready to protect their countrymen. Dom Pedro and his family are expected at Lisbon to-morrow (Sunday), and will probably leave again shortly to winter in the Riviera. The Emperor's fall creates much uneasiness in SPAIN, for it coincides with the increase of Revolutionary propaganda in the chief Spanish towns, besides encouraging the Republican Press to disloyal comments. Both the Queen and her

Ministers are urged by the Conservatives to be less lenient to the Radicals, and not to endow them with too much power by the New Universal Suffrage Bill—advice which has borne fruit in the Government accepting amendments to the Bill.

Government accepting amendments to the Bill.

The Anti-Slavery Conference in Brlgium is hard at work, having subdivided into various Committees. Thus the Plenipotentiaries of all Powers having possessions in Africa form one gathering, under Baron Lambermont, to examine the necessary measures in regions where the slave traffic exists; while a Committee of the Delegates discusses the suppression of the slave trade at sea. The Conference has decided to exclude all territorial questions; but will consider the plans for repressing the slave traffic—first, on the spot where slaves are captured, then on the caravan routes, and finally in the countries where the slaves are sold. King Leopold, when receiving delegates from the British Anti-Slavery Societies, declared that he was firmly resolved to suppress the traffic in the Congo Free State. MM. Corvilain and Delaunay, the proprietor and chief engineer of the cartridge factory, where the disastrous explosion at Antwerp occurred, have been sentenced respectively to 4½ and 1½ years' imprisonment, besides paying the costs of the trial, and a fine of 480%.

In EASTERN EUROPE the Porte is making fair promises to Cretter.

Antwerp occurred, have been sentenced respectively to 432 and 13/2 years' imprisonment, besides paying the costs of the trial, and a fine of 480/.

In EASTERN EUROPE the Porte is making fair promises to CRETE having proclaimed an amnesty to all engaged in the revolt, provided they have not offended against the Common Law. The amnesty will be announced in Crete by a special Envoy, while the announced in Crete by a Special Envoy, while Chakir Pasha will be replaced by a Christian Governor. A new Legislative Assembly will then be elected, and a Special Commission organised to study important reforms. Indeed TURKEY seems to be mending her ways, for Moussa Bey's trial proceeds, while the misdeeds of other Kurdish leaders are to be investigated. The present accusation against Moussa is that he fired a grain-store, pillaged villagers' houses, and killed the occupants. There is a singular report current, that Russia and Turkey are secretly negotiating with the view of the Porte ceding part of Turkish Armenia, to her powerful neighbour. A fresh Dervish movement seems preparing in EGYPT. Anxious to retrieve the defeat of Toski, and encouraged by the late successes in the Equatorial Province, the Khalifa has been consulting with his Emirs, and proposes to concentrate an invading force at Dongola. The Dervishes have already advanced their Nile advance post to Suarda, 150 miles south of Wady Halfa, where refugees are beginning to arrive. Meanwhile, the Egyptians proper are so delighted with the new remission of taxes, that deputations from all parts of the country have come to Cairo to thank the Khédive.

The tour of the Viceroy of INDIA along the North-Western frontier has produced a highly favourable impression. The native chiefs show themselves most loyal, and the Beluchis assembled in great force for the Durbar at Quetta, the first ever held there. Lord Lansdowne spoke of the progress in finendliness made since Lord Lytton held his Durbar twelve years ago at Jacobabad, and specially praised the loyalty of the Khan of Kh

The Cronin trial in the UNITED STATES is nearing the end. The The Cronin trial in the UNITED STATES is nearing the end. The defence having completed their evidence, the prosecution produced additional witnesses to rebut some of this evidence, and the summingup will now follow. The Maritime Conference is considering lights for small craft, while the Pan-American Congress gets through less work than sight-seeing, so that the chief news from the States relates to crimes and disasters. Thus some train-robbers stopped an express on the Santa Fé railway, and carried off a handsome booty, while the town of Lynn, Massachusetts, has been nearly destroyed by fire. Thirty-five shoe factories, all the newspaper offices, and the railway depôt were destroyed, and many persons killed, while 8,000 people are thrown out of work, and 160 families are homeless. A lunatic asylum at Blackfoot, Idaho, has also been burnt down, with the loss of eight lives. lunatic asylum at Blac the loss of eight lives.

MISCELLANEOUS.—M. Tisza's position in HUNGARY is just now most unenviable, for the Opposition try every means to worry the Premier into resigning. He has endured violent attacks in the Reichsrath on the Budget Question, but turned the tables on his enemies by announcing that Louis Kossuth could not lose his rights by residence abroad, as he holds the freedom of several Hungarities. enemies by announcing that Louis Rossuth could not lose his rights by residence abroad, as he holds the freedom of several Hungarian cities. The Opposition had intended to make a grievance of this question, so were proportionately disappointed.—In ITALY, the Pope received the British Envoy, Sir J. L. Simmons, with great cordiality on Saturday, and talked with him privately for half-anhour. His Holiness expressed much satisfaction at the attitude of the British Government towards the Roman Catholic Church.—In South Africa, Sir F. De Winton has started for Swaziland with the Transvaal Commissioners, Generals Joubert and Smit, to discuss the future of the country on the spot.—In Victoria there is much dissatisfaction at Parliament passing a Bill facilitating divorce, and the petition against the measure will be sent to the Queen. The ex-Premier of New South Wales, Mr. Dibbs, pronounces that Australian Federation is impossible till a uniform fiscal policy is established in the Colonies. Lord Carrington, however, in opening Parliament took a most hopeful view of the subject, styling Federation "a question of greater magnitude than any other which can engage the intellect or enkindle the patriotism of Australian populations." He has no doubt that the consultation of the Colonies will lead to a patriotic agreement.



THE QUEEN has greatly benefited by her stay in the Highlands, and, though still suffering from rheumatism, is otherwise in good health. Immediately Her Majesty reached Windsor at the end of last week, the Prince and Princess of Wales came down to lunch, Princess Louise and Lord Lorne arrived on a visit, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein visited her grandmother. Lord Salisbury also had audience and dined with the Queen, while on Saturday night Prince Christian and Princess Victoria joined the Royal party at dinner. Next morning, Her Majesty and the Princesses Louise and Beatrice attended Divine Service in the private chapel, where the Dean of Windsor officiated, and in the evening the Dean with Sir H. and Lady Ponsonby dined with the Queen. Princess Louise and Lord Lorne left on Monday morning, when Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein came to lunch, and accompanied Princess Beatrice to open a bazaar at the Albert Institute in aid of the new Parochial Hall for Clewer. In the afternoon the Duchess of Albany and her children arrived. On Tuesday, tute in aid of the new Parochial Hall for Clewer. In the afternoon the Duchess of Albany and her children arrived. On Tuesday,

Princess Beatrice came up to London to stay with Princess Lo. ise, and, accompanied her to the Lyceum in the evening, while next day the Princess visited Silvertown to open a bazaar at the Tate Institute, towards the fund for restoring local churches. On Thursday the Queen held a Council at the Castle. Her Majesty leaves for Osborne on December 17th, and may probably return to Windsor in time to open Parliament in February.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are now at Sandringham for the winter season, and will begin their series of house parties on Monday, after keeping the Princess's forty-fifth birthday quietly tomorrow (Sunday). Meanwhile, the Royal party have been driving and riding about the estate, besides being present at a meet of the West Norfolk Hounds. On Sunday they attended Sandringham Church, where the Rev. F. Hervey officiated, and on Tuesday they kept the twentieth birthday of Princess Maud, spending the day with the Duke and Duchess of Fife at Castle Rising, where the Princes shot over the estate. The Prince and Princess give their County Ball next Friday.

Princes shot over the estate. The Prince and Princess give their County Ball next Friday.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh arrived in town from Germany on Wednesday.—Prince Alfred of Edinburgh, whilst shooting near Coburg recently, had the misfortune to wound one of his fellow-officers in the leg.—Prince Christian and Princess Victoria leave England of December 18th to rejoin Princess Christian at Wiesbaden for Christmas. Princess Christian's eye affection chiefly arises from gouty tendencies, and though her sight is much better, quiet and care are necessary.—The Duchess of Albany visited the Bishop of Winchester at Farnham Castle at the end of last week to attend the meeting of the Mothers' Union, in which she takes much interest. On Saturday afternoon she went to the Haymarket Theatre.—The Empress Frederick and her daughters have been staying at Corfu with Prince Henry of Prussia, on their way to Italy. They just missed the Empress of Austria, who has gone incognito on a yachting tour in the Mediterranean.—Various brides are still being cited for the Czarevitch. The Germans still declare that Princess Margaret of Prussia is the chosen fiancie, while other rumours point to Princess Maud of Wales, who is greatly admired by her cousin.



ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS

THE Winter Exhibition at the Suffolk Street Gallery derives some vitality and freshness from the works of two or three artists who have lately become members of the Society. The largest of them, "Ashore," is a very dramatic realisation of a moving incident of sea-coast life by Mr. Frank Brangwyn. The mariners, clinging to the rigging of a half-submerged ship, as they patiently wait their turn to be rescued, are life-like and vigorous in action. The picture is full of spontaneity and movement, and conveys a strong sense of actuality. Mr. F. Cayley Robinson—who seems to have studied in the same school as Mr. Brangwyn—shows a great deal of ability in a delicately-toned picture of bare-footed fishing-girls crossing the wet sand "Homewards." It is, however, on a much larger scale than the subject justifies. Mr. Anderson Hague, whose works in other galleries we have often noticed, has a large "Cornfield," well studied in detail, and suggestive of moving atmosphere and bright daylight. Mr. J. H. Snell's "The Mill Pond" and Mr. H. R. Hollingdale's "The Old Mill" are noteworthy for their truth of aerial effect and unconventional freshness of treatment.

Of the older members none appears to greater advantage than THE Winter Exhibition at the Suffolk Street Gallery derives some

of aerial effect and unconventional freshness of treatment.

Of the older members none appears to greater advantage than Mr. R. J. Gordon. His scene from Thackeray's "Esmond," though not an adequate realisation of the author's description, is animate I in design, and more technically complete than anything we have seen by him. The face and figure of Lady Castlewood, who is vigorously upbraiding Henry Esmond as he sits dejectedly on his prison bed, if a little theatrical, are energetic and expressive. The picture is remarkable chiefly for its truthful illumination and subdued barmony of tone, its strength and broad simplicity of prison bed, if a little theatrical, are energetic and expressive. The picture is remarkable chiefly for its truthful illumination and subdued harmony of tone, its strength and broad simplicity of effect. Mr. Hubert Vos is undoubtedly an artist of great versatility, but his full-length of "Miss D'Almeida" leads to the conclusion that female portraiture is not within his range. His half-length of the "Rev. M. Cantrell" is an excellent rendering of individual character treated in a severe and simple style. Among the best of the very small works are a finely modelled "Head" of great beauty, by Mr.W.A. Breakspeare; a richly-coloured sketch of "An Egyptian Girl Charming Snakes," by Mr. J. Clark; and a water-colour study of "A Fisher-Woman Reading a Newspaper"—strikingly life-like, and painted with realistic force by Mr. Walter Langley. Mr. W. H. Pike's scenes of modern Venetian life, of which there are several in the collection, show signs of haste and carelessness, and are in every way inferior to the small pictures of similar subjects that we have met with in other galleries.

Two of the honorary members of the Society, Mr. G. F. Watts and Mr. P. H. Calderon, lend the prestige of their names to the Exhibition, but their contributions are not very important. The small picture of a lady reading a large volume as she lies in bel, by the latter, has the grace of design, the refinement of colour, and completeness of workmanship generally to be seen in his works of the kind. Mr. Watts's picture, representing a man and woman of remote antiquity on the seashore, now called "B.C.," has been exhibited in the provinces under the title "The First Oyster." Though not entitled to rank highly among his works, it has distinctive style, and shows in some parts the hindiwork of a master.

"MARY STUART, QUEEN OF SCOTS"

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The collection of water-colour drawings by Sir James Linton and Mr. Orrock which Messrs. Agnew are now exhibiting under this title at their gallery in New Bond Street, both from an artistic and an historical point of view, will be found highly interesting. With on exception Sir James Linton's works are single figures, realising his own conception of some of the characters most intimately associated with the hapless Queen's short and troubled reign. Mr. Orrock has followed her career from the time of her return from France, and has depicted the palaces and prisons that she inhabited, and the cities in which she sojourned, as they now exist, with conscientious fidelity and admirable art. His pictures and sketches—more than a hundrel in number—show that, while he faithfully adheres to the simple method of the early masters of the school, he is an artist of independent observation and wide range. In some of the drawings Mr. Orrock has surpassed any of his previous productions. "Holyrood," suffused by morning mist, "Bolton Castle," and one of the largest of many views of "Sterling Castle," with a cornfield in the foreground overshadowed by rapidly-moving clouds, are especially good works. There are, however, many others, like these, well-balanced in composition, strong in style, and conveying a vivid impression of natural effect.

As no authentic portraits of the other historical personages that he

As no authentic portraits of the other historical personages that he has depicted exist, Sir James Linton can scarcely be blamed for representing the Scottish Queen as more physically attractive than Janet's pictures show her to have been. In the only picture of dramatic incident, representing on a very small scale her enforced

abdication, fear and hesitation are well expressed in the action of her figure and in her lovely face. The other actors in the scene, including Sir Robert Melville and the brutal Lord Lindesay, are somewhat inanimate. There is a great deal more vitality in some of the three-quarter length single figures—in the youthful "Darnley," for instance, in the "George Douglas," and the "Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh," who, with a look of stern determination in his face, firmly grasps his musket as he waits for the passing of the Regent Moray. The best qualities of Sir James Linton's art are seen in the drawings of the four maidens known as the Queen's Marys. Together with beauty of a high order, they have an air of cultivated grace and refinement. Nothing could well be more artistic than the treatment of the rich mediæval costumes, or more skilful than the tendering of their various surfaces and textures. As regards quality and arrangement of colour, and completeness of workmanship, these drawings could scarcely be surpassed.



The new burlesque at the ROYALTY unfortunately presents a rather plentiful lack of fun, nor could the vivacity and experience of Mr. Arthur Roberts suffice, on the first night, to redeem this serious defect. Incoherent stories are, it is true, not always found to be a bar to a practical success; but there must be something more of droil extravagance tham we find in The New Corsican Brothers, and, we may add, a larger space for the display of the picturesque features of the piece, than the Royalty stage affords. For all this, something no doubt will be done to improve the chances of the hurlesque. Mr. Cecil Raleigh is a writer of talent; Mr. Slaughter's music is bright; and first-night failures in this field have many a time proved to be only the prelude to a prosperous run.

The Pink Dominos, which has just been revived at the CRITERION, has lost none of its exuberant and reckless drollery, and, we are compelled to add, none of its objectionable tone, since the late Mr. Albery first prepared this version of a rather licentious French farcical comedy for the English stage. The best that can be said for it is Charles Lamb's plea for the comedies of the Restoration; for, in spite of Macaulay's famous criticism, audiences certainly do not take the license of the personages in pieces of this sort quite seriously. The long farce, for such is its proper description, is very cleverly played by a company which includes Miss Rose Saker, Mr. Standing, Miss Gabriel Goldney, Mr. Charles Hawtrey, Mr. Maltby, Miss Lydia Cowell, Miss Fanny Robertson, and Mr. Aubrey Boucicault.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Theatres Committee the London County Council have drawn attention to the in-

Boucleault.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Theatres Committee the London County Council have drawn attention to the insufficiency of the exits at the LYCEUM. The most pressing want is an exit or exits on the Exeter Street side. This would only entail the loss of rent on one or two humble little shops on that side, which are said to belong to the Arnold family, the proprietors of the theatre.

which are said to belong to the Arnold lamily, the proprietors of the theatre.

Mrs. Keeley, the celebrated actress, has entered on her eighty-fifth year. She is reported to be in excellent health, and is often seen among the audiences of matinie performances. What her powers as an actress were, readers may best learn from an essay on the The Keeleys," in the late Mr. G. H. Lewes's collected criticisms on the stage. Mrs. Keeley's first appearance in London was at the Lyceum Theatre, July 2nd, 1825.

The fag end of this week will be a busy time at the theatres. On Thursday—too late, unfortunately, for notice in our present issue—Mr. Hare reopens the GARRICK with La Tosca, in which Mrs. Bernard Beere will sustain her distinguished comrade Sarah Bernhardts original character. On Thursday, moreover, Miss Beal'y produced at the GRAND a new comedy by Alec Nelson, entitled The Jackal. The new syndicate who have taken in hand the PRINCESS's defer the opening with the Gold Craze, by Mr. Biandon Thomas, till this evening (Saturday), when the NOVELTY will also reopen, under the management of Mr. George Turner, with an American drama entitled, The Spy; a Story of The Great Reletion

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The admirers of Mrs. Hodgson Burnett will be glad to know that the author of That Lass o' Lowrie's has so far recovered from the effects of her serious carriage accident near East Grinstead to return to town. We observe that an evening contemporary expresses a hope that the lady will "now reply" to the charges playgoers made against her with regard to her Little Lord Fauntleroy. This suggestion, however, is founded on a misapprehension. Mrs. Hodgson-Burnett long ago replied to this charge in the American paper in which it was made. Her reply was a distinct and emphatic denial of having read or, till now, heard of the work from which she was accused of borrowing.

England is to have a "Theâtre Libre"—that is, if the English authors and others who have been asked by Mr. Grein of The Weekly Comedy to express their opinions on the project should be favourable. M. Antoine and his comrades, who are the originators of this movement, profess to give us plain nature in the place of stage artifice. Judging from their recent performance here, however, they offer little beyond commonplace reproductions of commonplace speech and action.

When Mr. Willard migrates with The Middleman to America next autumn, the SHAFTESBURY will come again into the hands of Miss Wallis, who is already arranging for new plays with Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Malcolm Watson.

The Duke of Wellington will bestow his patronage upon the Exhibition of Waterloo Relics which Mr. Augustus Harris is organising.

Miss Louise Litta, an American actress, will be the next manager

erganising.

Miss Louise Litta, an American actress, will be the next manager of the OPERA COMIQUE. The house has been taken by this lady for the purpose of producing a new comedy entitled Madcap Madge, by Mr. Charles Fawcett.

Music is this year to be a more prominent feature than usual in the pantomime at DRURY LANE. Mr. Stedman's Choir of Boys will take part in the opening. After to-night The Royal Oak will be put away for the season, so that the time between this and Christmas may be given up to the preparations for Jack and the Beanstalk.

An influential committee of persons interested in the stage are

An influential committee of persons interested in the stage are organising a grand banquet to be given to Mr. Toole, by way of farewell to the popular comedian, who is going on a professional tour to the United States. The banquet, which is limited to 250 guests, will take place at the Hôtel Métropole on the 12th of February next.

February next.

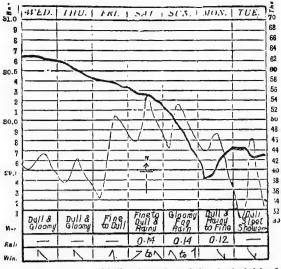
Souvent femme varie! Mrs. Langtry, who announced her intention some time since of opening the ST. JAMES'S with Esther Sandraz, in which she has already appeared in America and in England, is now determined on opening with a new play by Mr. Iladdon Chambers, author of Captain Swift. The piece is provisionally called The Bouquet.

The latest novelty at the EMPIRE is a Muscular Medley, written by Athol Mayhew, in which the Brothers Griffiths, of "Blondin by Athol Mayhew, in whic

by Athol Mayhew, in which the Brothers Griffiths, of "Blondin donkey" fame, very cleverly burlesque the recent trial of strength between "Samson" and Sandow.

WEATHER CHART

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1889.



EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the week ending Tuesday midnight (26th inst.). The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

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REMARKS.—The anticyclone which had lain over our Islands and their immediate neighbourhood for some time past gradually moved to the Eastward of our area in the course of the present week, and was followed by a series of large depressions, travelling Northwards outside our West Coasts. Thus, while quiet, dull, and dry weather continued to prevail during the first part of the time, moderate to fresh Southerly breezes set in later on in the West, and by Thursday (21st inst.) rain commenced to fall there. By Saturday (23rd inst.) a recovery of pressure had taken place over our Islands, but the increase proved quite of a transient character, and by the following morning, Sunday (24th inst.) the barometer had fallen briskly generally, and a large low-pressure area was found to the North-Eastward of our Islands. The winds, which were previously light from some Westerly point, freshened from the South-Westward at all the more Western and Northern Stations, with an increase in temperature, and rain in most places. As the day advanced, a subsidiary system was found over the South of Ireland, and the wind increased in force to a South-Westerly gale in that locality, as well as a long the Channel, while the accompanying rainfall increased in quantity, especially in the South-West. Subsequently the winds veered to the North-Westward, and continued to blow strongly over a great part of the country until the close of the week, with cold showers of rain, hall, or snow in the North and West. Taken as a whole the temperature was above the average in the North, West, and South-West, but somewhat below it elsewhere. The highest values for the week were slightly under 60° at one or two stations, while the lowest fell just below the freezing point at the close of the period in the North, and also in the South.

The temperature was highest (30°0 inches) on Wednesday (20th inst.); lowest

LONDON MORTALITY decreased slightly last week. The deaths numbered 1,376 against 1,451 during the previous seven days, being a decline of 75, and 388 below the average, while the death-rate again went down to 16:5 per 1,000. There were only 17 fatal cases of scarlet-fever—a fall of 7.

or scariet-lever—a tall of 7.

A SINGULAR EPIDEMIC of feverish influenza is raging in St. Petersburg. From 50,000 to 150,000 persons are said to be affected, whole households are prostrated from the malady, several regiments have every officer sick, factories have closed through the illness of their work-people, and one tramway line has ceased to run from the same cause. It is not agreeable to hear that a similar epidemic in 1832, coming from Siberia, passed onwards to England.

have every officer sick, factories have closed through the illness of their work-people, and one tramway line has ceased to run from the same cause. It is not agreeable to hear that a similar epidemic in 1832, coming from Siberia, passed onwards to England.

The Arrival of Mr. Stanley and Emin Pasha at Mpwapwa, on the toth inst., has happily ended the anxiety prevailing for many months past. Letters received from Mr. Stanley give a vivid picture of the perils surmounted by the Expedition, which was not only humpered by physical difficulties, but by the irresolution of Emin himself. The two leaders on parting in the spring of 1888 agreed to meet at Kavallis on the south-west shore of the Albert Nyanza, and Mr. Stanley duly kept his engagement after fetching his rear-column from Yambuya. His march was most trying. His men were weak, small-pox and the crafty dwarfs whom they encountered added further obstacles, while the whole party were nearly starved to death in a dense forest, twenty-one succumbing. On reaching Kavallis letters were found from Mr. Jephson, who had been left with Emin, stating that the Egyptians had revolted against their leader and kept him prisoner, though they returned to their allegiance for a short time whilst the Mahdists advanced successfully. Moreover, the Egyptians suspected Stanley of wishing to entice them into slavery, and at one time proposed to attack the Expedition. As Emin still hestated to leave his people, Mr. Stanley somewhat lost patience, and wrote a sharp letter, which brought Mr. Jephson to Kavallis, and so it appeared, for Emin would make no definite decision. However, Mr. Stanley completed all preparations for the homeward march, and suddenly on February 17th Emin appeared at the camp with a remnant of native followers, besides Mr. Jephson and his other European companions. Further delays then ensued, Emin wishing to bring away the remainder of his followers, and Mr. Stanley allowed a fair time, whilst chafing at this hesitation. After some weeks it was evident that the



PRESIDENT CARNOT is a devoted Shakespearian scholar. He has already translated into French Macheth, Romeo and Juliet, and A Winter's Tale.

A SCIENCE MUSEUM is to be erected at South Kensington, the Treasury having decided that the scientific collections require separate quarters.

A HALE AND HEARTY CENTENARIAN lives at Driffield, Yorkshire, where she may often be seen out of doors. Mrs. Dinah Leak is 100 years and six months old.

TURNER'S FINE WORK, "The Grand Canal, Venice," is stated to have been sold to an American millionaire by the English nobleman who acquired the picture from the Mendel collection.

THE PRINCE OF NAPLES, heir to the Italian Crown, is in delicate health. He has grown so rapidly and studied so hard that his doctors now require him to give up his studies, and to occupy himself mainly with gymnastics and athletic amusements.

THE LEANING TOWER OF PISA is actually being offered as the prize of a monster lottery. Pisa is so poor that money must be raised at once, and the municipal authorities expect their famous tower to realise a higher price than any other of the city monuments.

A GOLD MEDAL has been struck at Constantinople to commemorate the recent visit of the German Emperor. The Turkish and German arms are engraved on the two sides, with the date, &c., and at present only three copies of the medal exist, belonging to Emperor William, the Empress, and the Sultan.

William, the Empress, and the Sultan.

The Violet Harvest in Southern France and Italy is extremely good. Three trains daily bring huge cargoes of violets to Paris, packed in light fruit baskets. The contents of the evening train are kept for Paris consumption, while the violets that arrive in the morning are sent chiefly to England.

The Niagara River yearly becomes more shallow below the Falls. This autumn it is unusually low, while most other American streams are swollen by floods. Rocks in the rapids, which were hitherto covered, now rise above the water, and scientists are puzzled to decide why the stream should be lessening so visibly.

A QUAINT DWARF JAPANESE TREE has been shown in the

puzzled to decide why the stream should be lessening so visibly.

A QUAINT DWARF JAPANESE TREE has been shown in the Botanical Gardens. This specimen of Thuja oblusa is one hundred and thirty years old, but is only two feet high, thanks to its growth having been persistently checked. The Gardens themselves can illustrate this system of stunting the growth by several miniature oak-trees planted in the borders, which have been regularly clipped like box-edgings, and are not above twelve inches high, though nearly half a century old.

EMPEROR WILLIAM LOE GERMANY does not seem likely to be

nearly half a century old.

EMPEROR WILLIAM I. OF GERMANY does not seem likely to be forgotten by his subjects. No fewer than thirty monuments to the old Emperor are being prepared in various German provincial cities, to say nothing of the grand memorial in Berlin. As the present Sovereign favours the site for the latter in the Schlossfreiheitstrasse, several Berlin banks are combining to buy the houses now occupying the ground, and pull them down, afterwards presenting the land to His Majesty. The funds would be raised by a lottery of 2.000.000l.

ottery of 2,000,000/.

The Fourth Series of the successful Subscription Dances called the Portman Cinderellas, given in aid of the Great Northern Central Hospital, Holloway Road, will be held on Thursdays, December 19th, January 9th and 23rd, and February 6th and 20th. Tickets are obtainable only upon introduction by a Patrone's or Steward. Prospectuses containing all information will be sent on application to the Secretary of the Great Northern Central Hospital, Holloway Road, N.

Holloway Road, N.

The Edinburgh Exhibition of 1890 has been formally begun. The first sod was cut on Saturday with much ceremony before the Lord Provost and a large gathering, and numerous speeches set forth the importance of the forthcoming "International Exhibition of Electrical Engineering and General Industries"—to give the undertaking its full title. The Marquis of Lothian is President of the Exhibition, which is intended to commemorate the opening of the Forth Bridge, and will be open from May 1st to November 1st. The buildings will cost 35,000%, and the exh Litions and grounds will cover a site of 90 acres.

CREATING A NEW SAINT in the Roman Catholic calendar is a

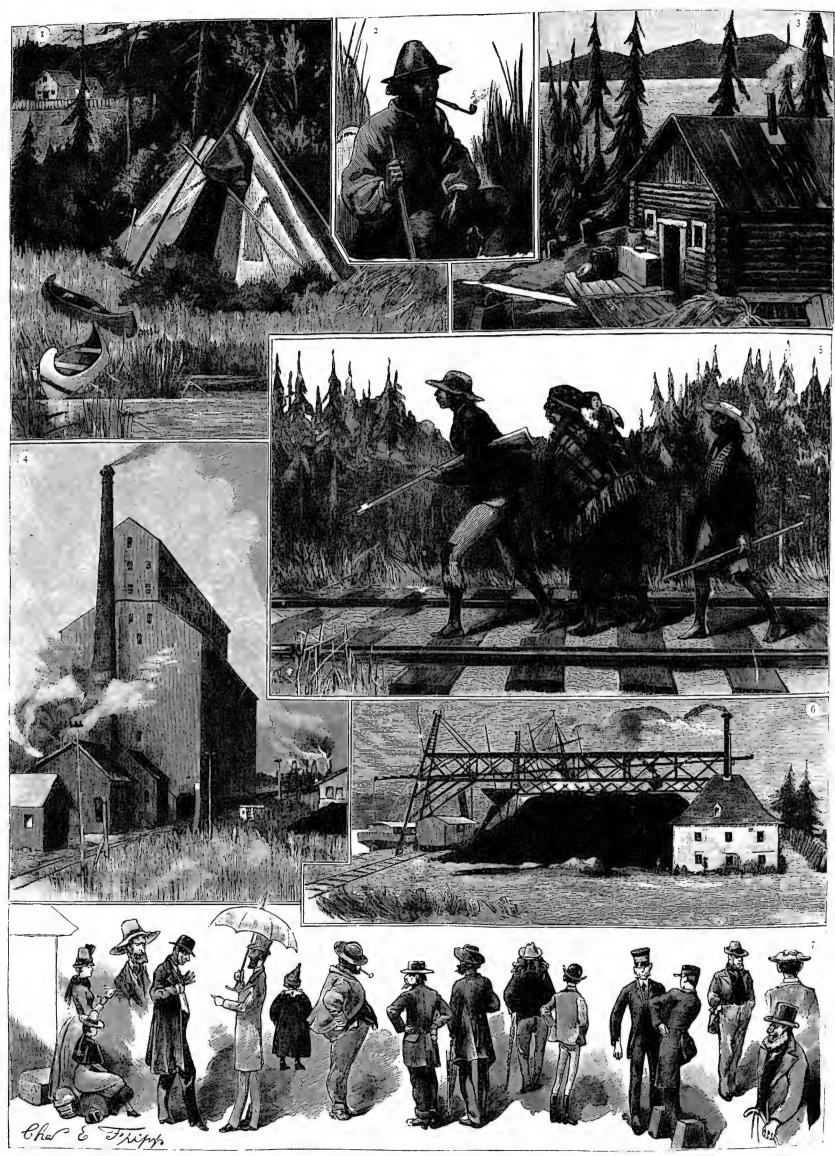
November 1st. The buildings will cost 35,000%, and the exh Litions and grounds will cover a site of 90 acres.

CREATING A NEW SAINT in the Roman Catholic calendar is a very expensive affair. Two murdered missionary priests have lately been "beatified" in Rome—beatification being the preliminary step to regular canonisation, and consisting in the Pope declaring the deceased person "blessed," and entitled to worship under certain restrictions. Preparing the necessary documents costs a considerable sum, pictures of the new saint must be painted for presents to each cardinal, while the promoters of the beatification—the procuratori and the postulatori—have to bestow gifts innumerable, including quantities of sugar and coffee sent to the cardinals, prelates, clerks, and secretaries of the Congregation of Rites. The servants of the ecclesiastics even come to fetch the traditional offerings if they are not forthcoming in sufficient quantity. The heatification ceremony last week took place in the Great Hall of Canonisation in the Vatican, illuminated by thousands of candles, and crowded with ecclesiastical dignitaries, pilgrims, and feminine guests. After the Decree of Beatification had been read, a picture was unveiled of the new saint rising to Heaven amid an angel escort; the choir of the Sistine Chapel sang the Te Deum, and the bells of St. Peter's rang vigorously.

An Eugert Tower Of ICE is to be constructed at Montreal for

Sistine Chapel sang the Te Deum, and the bells of St. Peter's rang vigorously.

An EIFFEL TOWER OF ICE is to be constructed at Montreal for the Winter Carnival, instead of the usual Ice Palace. It will be 266 feet high, and illuminated by the electric light, while fireworks will be discharged from the second platform every evening. Meanwhile, theoriginal Eiffel Tower will be closed from to-morrow (Sunday) until next spring. Slight repairs are needed, and it is difficult to admit the public into the Champ de Mars during the bad weather, and whilst the demolition of the Exhibition continues. Not that very much has been destroyed as yet. The grounds look neglected and wretched, and are filed with packing-cases and tram-lines; but only the smaller buildings have been pulled down, while many of the exhibits still remain. It has been definitively decided that the Machinery Hall, the Central Dome, and the Galérie de Trente Metres shall belong to the State, while the City of Paris takes the Rapp and Desaix Galleries, the Palaces of the Fine and Liberal Arts, the Terraces, the Park, and the luminous fountains. For this concession Paris will pay the Government 160,000L, and renounce its share of 108,000L in the Exhibition profits. As the Paris garrison will be deprived of their manœuvre-ground by these alterations, the Government are surveying a large tract outside the fortifications at Issy. Part of the ground is already State property, and is mainly occupied by market-gardeners. As a farewell souvenir of the Exhibition, President Carnot will receive from the exhibitors an album containing facsimiles of the medals and diplomas awarded, together with a congratulatory address signed by the members of the various Committees on behalf of the 60,000 exhibitors.

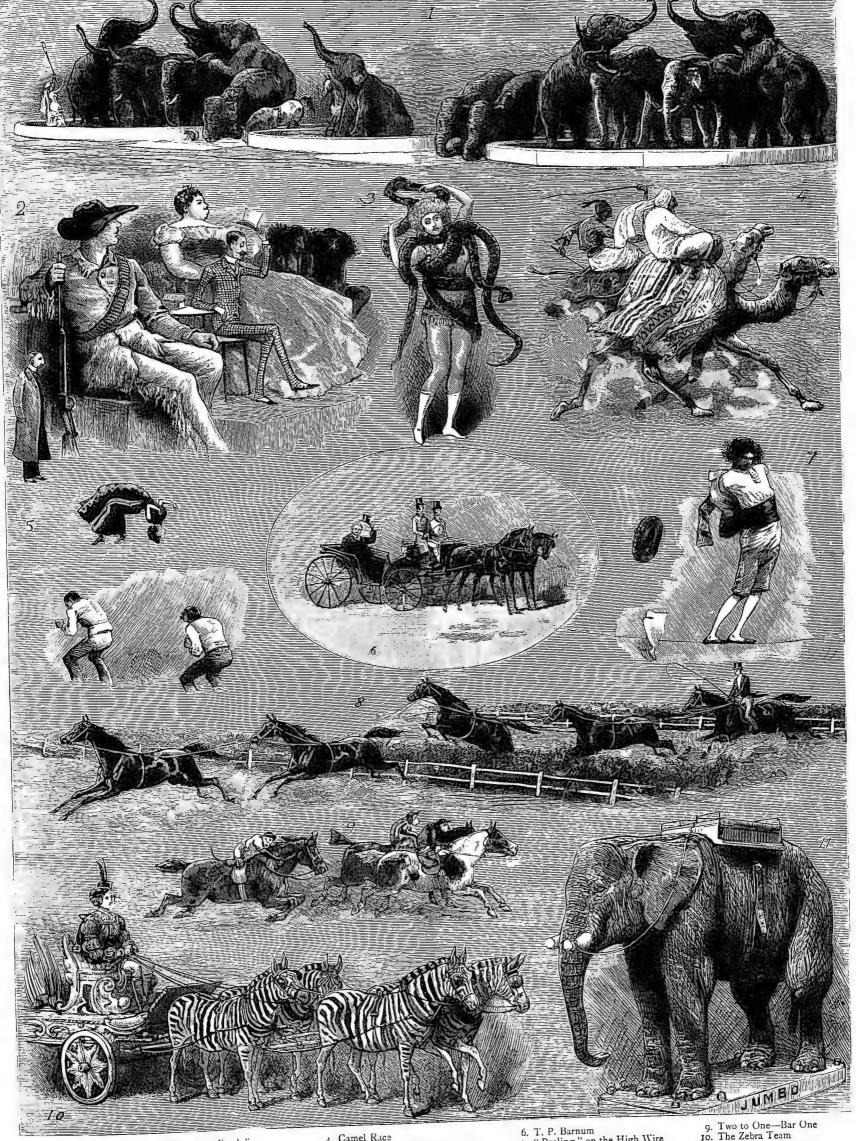


Tepé on the Kaministiquia River
 Indian on the Kaministiquia River

3. On the North Shore (Lake Superior)

4. Grain Elevator, Fort William 5. Indian Way of using Railway

6. Old Fort William used as Engine House 7. Sketches at Winnipeg Station



"One of the Biggest Things on Earth"
 "All Sorts and Conditions of Men"
 The Anaconda Necklace

4. Camel Race 5. "Upon an Even Pedestal with Man"

6. T. P. Barnum 7. "Peeling" on the High Wire 8. The Five-Horse Tandem

9. Two to One—Bar One 10. The Zebra Team 11. "Auld Lang Syne"

BARNUM'S SHOW

Not one, but half-a-dozen visits are needed to exhaust the wonders of Barnum's Show. The system by which several performances are in progress at the same time, though it ensures that every visitor shall be sure of seeing something, results also in no one being able to see everything at a single glance. While one's attention is riveted upon the performance in ring No. 1, the simultaneous performances in rings Nos. 2 and 3 are bound to escape one, and hence another visit, and another, is necessitated. No wonder then that Barnum's Show has already taken its place as one of the fashionable entertainments of the town—the thing which wonder then that Barnum's Snow has already taken its place as one of the fashionable entertainments of the town—the thing which anybody who is anybody, to say nothing of the thousands who are nobody, is bound to see. Every taste is suited. Are you a lover of At Bar-

HER MAJESTY'S GUARDS AS PATRICIANS

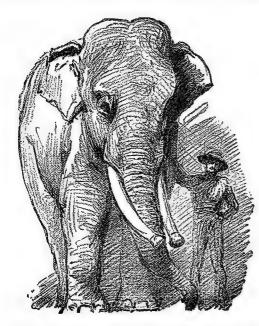
num's you may see animals to any extent. "The double drove of forty acting elephants" would alone make the for tune of any or dinary show, and besides them there are lions and tigers, zebras and elks, horses and monkeys, all trained to the highest perfection that has ever been attained. Ordinary monkeys chatter and eat nuts—those are their sole accomplishments; but Mr. Barnum's act as jockeys, and ride their ponies with much of the skill,

and apparently all the enthusiasm, of an Archer or a Loates. There is a fascination, half repulsion, half admiration, about and apparently all the enthusiasm, of an Archer or a Loates. There is a fascination, half repulsion, half admiration, about serpents which appeals to nearly every one. Do not miss, then, the fair lady who wears "the Anaconda necklace" with as much grace as if it were composed of diamonds. Those who hold that "The proper study of mankind is man" will not be disappointed. The "Skeleton Dude," with the bodily weight of a baby and the manners of Sir Charles Grandison, whose single joke is to ask his fair admirers whether they would like to see his sweetheart, and then to show them a looking glass, is well placed between the fat baby, who would make twenty of him, and the "giant cowboy," next to whom, again, is the Lilliputian dwarf. There are wire-walkers, rope-dancers, conjurers, jugglers, and acrobats of every kind—in fact, everything which may be found in an ordinary show is to be found in its highest perfection, and multiplied two or three times over, in "the Greatest Show on Earth." One of the most popular performances is that of the brilliant horseman who rides and drives five horses over hurdles with the most consummate ease; while among the "side-shows" Jumbo, returned and looking as life-like as stuffing can make him, attracts great attention—more, even, than is accorded to



HER MAJESTY'S GUARDS AT REHEARSAL

his gigantic living rival, Fritz, "the tallest living elephant on earth." But the finest spectacle of all, without question, is the piece which concludes the entertainment. In "Nero; or, the Destruction of Rome," Mr. Imre Kiralfy has been given a free hand. The whole of one side of Olympia has been devoted to the stage, and



FRITZ, THE TALLEST LIVING ELEPHANT IN THE SHOW

no expense has been spared. The result is that "Nero" presents one of the most complete and beautiful spectacles ever seen in this country, illustrating in full the doings of a Roman

THE GRAPHIC

fite-day. The dawning of day and the arrival of the peasants at the gates of the city, the riot and consequent interposition of the Prætorian Guards (represented, it is an open secret, by men belonging to Her Majesty's Guards) in their magnificent uniforms, the chorus of priests, the celebration of the triumph, and the accompanying dances, in which some three hundred corphèes from many different countries appear, combine to make a most effective pageant, closed by the weird scene in which upon the darkness of Nero's palace there bursts the lurid glare of the burning city. Some 25,000l. is said to have been spent upon the production of "Nero" alone; and Mr. Barnum, who always receives a great reception when he drives round the arena in his carriage and pair, is to be heartily congratulated upon the success which has attended his daring enterprise. daring enterprise.



THE TRAINED ELK



HER MAJESTY'S GUARDS AS ROMAN LEGIONARIES

THE LAUNCH OF THE "BLAKE"

THIS vessel which, with her sister ship the Blenheim (at present being built by the Thames Iron Company), is by far the largest and most powerful cruiser in the navy, was launched successfully on Saturday, November 23rd, at midday, from Chatham Dockyard. The ceremony was performed by Lady George Hamilton, before a large number of spectators. Her dimensions, armament, &c., are as follows:—Length, 375 feet; beam, 65 feet; draught, 28 feet aft and 27 feet forward; displacement, 9,000 tons; horse-power, under forced draught, 20,000, which is estimated to propel her twenty-



THE TURF.—The fields at Manchester were larger than ever.

During the three days' racing, there were 238 horses for the twenty.

one races decided—an average of more than eleven a-piece. On

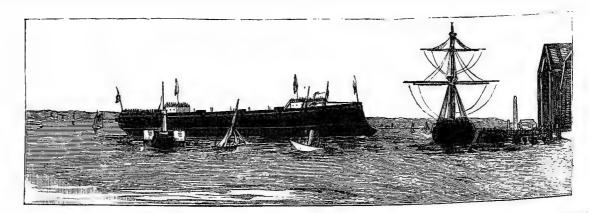
one races decided—an average of more than eleven a-piece. On the first day the most interesting events were the Lancaster Nursery Handicap, in which Mr. H. T. Barclay's Galway won a fine race from Innisheen, and the Rothschild Plate, which might be termed a race of monarchs, for while Queen Laura started favourite, Queen of the Dale was the successful candidate, and King Monmouth second. Another Queen, Queen Agnes, took the Worsley Nursery Handicap on Friday, Wise Man won the Lancashire Handicap, and all Huppgarian won a selling race, but failed to fetch the on Friday, Wise Man won the Lancashire Handicap, and old Hungarian won a selling race, but failed to fetch the roof. for which he was put up. Next day, the only important event was the November Handicap, for which no fewer than twenty-eight starters, an advance of ten upon last year, came to the post. There was none too much failures before Lord Marcus could get them away, and then weather was so foggy that little of the race could be the weather was so begy that indeed the rate could be seen. At last, however, they emerged from the mist, and then it was seen that the favourites, Lady Rosehery, Amphion, Vasistas, and Mercy were out of it, and that the issue lay between Fallow Chat, Conservator, and Phil, who eventually finished, after a good struggle, in the order

who eventually finished, after a good struggle, in the order named. Ten minutes after the proceedings were over, the fog fell in good earnest, and thus in damp and wretchedness expired the flat-race season of 1889.

It has not been a particularly brilliant year. The good things have gone almost too exclusively into one pocket, that of His Grace of Portland; and, good sportsman as he is, we wish that he had enjoyed rather less of Fortune's flavours. He heads the list with the engrance that it favours. He heads the list with the enormous total of 73,000. More than half that amount is attributable to the successes of Donovan-a good, but not an astonishingly good horse, lucky enough to have been foaled in a bad year, and to have seen his most formidable antagonist, Chitabob, disabled by illness—more than a quarter of it to Ayrshire, and nearly 10,000/. to Semolina, a game little mare, whoowould have won more had she not, in contradistinction to Donovan, come into the world in an astonishingly good year. She had Riviera to grapple with, who is responsible for the major portion of the 21,000% won by Mr. H. Milner, and Signorina, whose exertions, practically unaided, have secured for the Chevallier Ginistrelli more than 11,000% Mr. Abington won more races (forty-three) han any other than the proper but they were for the most part of small value. owner, but they were for the most part of small value, and "the Squire," with his enormous stud, cannot be said to have had a good year as an owner. As a jockey, on the other hand, he has been most successful. He has ridden in 137 races, and been first in no less than sixtyone—an average which no other rider, amateur or pro-essional, approaches. Nevertheless, the success of Tommy ...oates has been very remarkable. He rode his first winner in 1883, and two years later could only score four successes. But in 1886 he scored 12, in 1887 21, in 1883 successes. But in 1886 he scored 12, in 1887 21, in 1885 53, and this year no fewer than 167—a geometrical progression of success which recalls Archer's early career. Loates has ridden 674 times. George Barrett, who is always "there or thereabouts," has had 22 less mounts and ridden 128 winners, and next comes his brother Fred with 406 and 80 respectively, including, however, the winners of some of the most important races of the year. Watts, Fagan, and Weldon also have good averages.

The late Lord Falmouth's stud is to be disposed of at Messrs. Tattersall's winter sale, to be held at Newmarket, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of next month.—James Dover, the well-known and much-respected trainer of East Ilsley, the sale with the sympathy has been felt for Mr. died last week.—Much sympathy has been felt for Mr. James Jewitt, who, by the fire which last Sunday totally consumed Bedford Cottage, has incurred considerable loss, and still more inconvenience.

FOOTBALL.—It is evident now that Everton, which till quite lately held the first place among the League clubs, fully deserved its position. Since we last wrote, the famous Liverpool team have enjoyed quite a run of success. Starting on Satur laywith a victory over Aston Villa in a League match, they then journeyed to London, and at the Oval on Monday beat the London Caledon has by six victory'over Aston Villa in a League match, they then journeyed to London, and at the Oval on Monday beat the London Caledon and sky six goals to one. It was thought that the Casuals, with the brothers Walters at back, would be too strong for the visitors next day at Leyton. But A. M. Walters could not play, and though "P.M." did some splendid work, Everton won by seven goals to two, did some splendid work, Everton won by seven goals to two. Casuals also suffered a defeat from Oxford University, but managed to win their London Cup tie against Vulcan. Clapton, Old St. Paul's, and Royal Arsenal also pulled through, while Old Westminsters and Old St. Mark's played a draw. Cambridge University beat Old Carthusians.—Several Rugby matches of importance were decided on Saturday. Oxford, like Cambridge, defeated Richand,



two knots, and she can steam 20 knots under natural draught. She is provided with twin-screws and two sets of triple expansion engines. She relies for her protection on a steel turtle deck, which starts from 2 feet below the water-line on each side, where it is 2 inches thick, and rises to 3 feet above the water-line in the centre, where it is 6 inches thick, and extends the whole length of the vessel, covering all the vital parts. Her armament will consist of two 9'2' B.L. guns of 22 tons weight, and ten 6" B.L. guns of 5 tons weight, besides a number of quick-firing and machine guns. She will carry two masts with military tops.

but Cambridge, unlike Oxford, defeated Blackheath, a result which out Cambridge, unlike Oxford, defeated Blackheath, a result ward looks as if the Light Blues were somewhat superior to their rivals. Lancashire succumbed to Yorkshire, St. Thomas's Hospital to London Scottish, and the Harlequins to Old Leysians. One of two bad accidents have been reported this week, but up to the present the roll of casualties is certainly shorter than it was at a similar the roll of casualties is certainly shorter than it was at a similar

BILLIARDS.—Roberts experienced his first defeat of the season last week, when Dowland, by the aid of some determined play on the last day, beat him by 378 points. Still, six thousand out of

THE GRAPHIC

twelve is a big handicap. M'Neill this week is only getting 4,500 out of the same number, and is likely to find it too little. He laved a very good game with Taylor last week at the Aquarium, julling up after being more than a thousand behind. The match was unfinished for want of time. This week Taylor is playing North, who seems quite unable to regain his form.

ROWING.—We regret to learn that H. E. Searle, the Champion of the World, is suffering from typhoid fever at Adelaide.

COLONEL JOSEPH OUSELEY

COLONEL JOSEPH OUSELEY

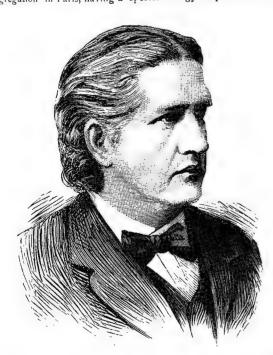
Who died on October 29th, and whose birth was coeval with that of the century, was one of the oldest officers of the Bengal Army. Soon after arriving in Calcutta he was, in 1821, attached to the College of Fort William, and in 1824 he became Assistant-Professor of the Sanscrit, Mahratta, and Bengali languages. In the following year he succeeded Dr. Lumsden as Professor of Arabic and Persian. From 1833 to 1838 he was Secretary to the College, and in the latter year he was nominated Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, an appointment which he resigned in 1844, on returning to England to join the East India College as Professor of Arabic and Persian



In 1858 he was appointed one of the Examiners in Oriental Languages for the Civil Service Commissioners, and he held that position till 1883, having been engaged for upwards of sixty years in teaching Eastern languages. He was one of the most accomplished Oriental scholars of the century, and his name has been a household word among Orientalists both at home and abroad for fifty years past. He was, moreover, a fine handsome old gentleman, with a head of snowy white hair.—Our portrait is from a photograph by Barraud, 263, Oxford Street, W., kindly sent to us by Sir George Birdwood.

M. BERSIER

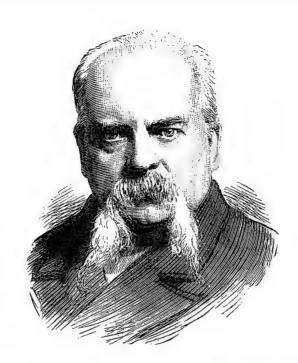
M. Eugene Bersier, the most popular of the Protestant pastors in Paris, died suddenly on the night of November 18th, a few hours after his return from a meeting in one of the lecture rooms where he had delivered an address. Descended from Huguenot refugees, he was born in the Canton Vaud, in 1831, and at the age of eighteen went to America, in order to save a sufficient sum, by acting as teacher or clerk, to complete his theological studies at Geneva. In 1851 he settled in Paris, formed a close friendship with M. de Pressensé, and was a pastor of the Free Church. In 1875 a spacious church was built for him near the Arc de Triomphe, which drew the largest and most influential Protestant congregation in Paris, having a special liturgy adapted from the



Anglican, and M. Bersier ultimately connected this congregation with the Reformed or Calvinist body, though, unlike other pastors of that community, he accepted no stipend from the State. He was an admirer of the late Mr. Robertson, of Brighton, and traces of that admiration are visible in his sermons, many of which have been translated into various European languages. He warmly interested himself in the erection of the Coligny statue, unveiled last summer at the back of the Oratoire, and he had a high reputation as a preacher and lecturer. He was nominated to the Legion of Honour after the lectures delivered by him during the siege, which helped to inspirit the population to prolonged resistance. He died of heart disease. His only son married a Roman Catholic lady, and afterwards embraced Roman Catholicism.—Our portrait is from a photogra; h by Leopold Dubois, 30, Rue de Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris.

MR. ROBERT WHELAN-DOYLE

THE late editor of the Daily Chronicle, was an instance of a kind of enterprise more common in the United States than it is in England. He began his journalistic career in the composing-room, and by his industry and perseverance rose through various stages to the editorial chair, to which he was appointed in the year 1877. Of late years the constant labour had somewhat told upon his health, but up to within a few days of his death he continued to perform his editorial duties. A severe attack of bronchitis then seized him however, which on the 12th inst. proved fatal. He was in his sixty-seventh year. In accordance with his expressed wish, his remains



were cremated at Woking on Saturday, November 16th, and on the following Monday his ashes were deposited in Highgate Cemetery, and a memorial service held, at which many of his colleagues were present.—Our portrait is from a photograph by Van der Weyde, 182, Regent Street, W.

HIS HONOUR JUDGE BRISTOWE, Q.C.

WE reported last week the dastardly attempt made by a German dentist called Arnemann to murder Judge Bristowe, of the Nottingham County Court, who had given a decision against him. Mr. Samuel Boteler Bristowe is the eldest son of the late Mr. Samuel Ellis Bristowe, of Beesthorpe Hall, Notts. He was born in 1822, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1848. In 1870 he was appointed Recorder of Newark-



on-Trent, but resigned on his election as Member of Parliament for that town, for which he sat till 1880. In that year he became Judge of Circuit No. 33, and since 1881 has been Judge of Circuit No. 18. In 1846 he married Albertine Eugenie Elizabeth, daughter of M. Jean Jacques Lavit, of Paris. For some days after Arnemann's attack Mr. Bristowe seemed to be recovering; but, unfortunately, the doctors were unable to extract the bullet, and at the time of our going to press he was still in a very precarious condition.—Our portrait is from a photograph by George Glanville, I and 2, Broadway, Tunbridge Wells.

TO THE NEW WEST WITH THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OVER THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

"A Prairie Fire from the Cowcatcher."—On leaving Winnipeg, after rattling through hundreds of miles of wheat-growing country, the Governor-General's special car on the Canadian Pacific Railway at last gained the great ranching country, and for several nights the horizon was lurid with prairie fires. Some evenings we would actually dash through one of these conflagrations, the flames, of course, only lapping the trenches on either side of the permanent way. Luckily, the grass throughout this country is short, and prairie fires are not the terrible scourges they are in the Western United States. It is the after-effect in this ranching district that is so ruinous. The cattle have little or nothing to feed on, and cannot gain the strength that is necessary for animals to fight the rigours of the North-West winter.

"THE INDIAN RESERVES."—His Excellency and Lady Stanley paid visits to the three great Indian Reserves. One sketch represents a reception by Lady Stanley of the Cree Reserve. Another shows a group of Indians crowded out of the Assembly Room,



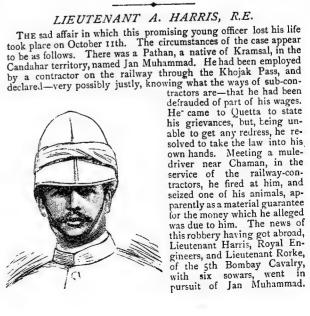
listening intently through a window to the Pow-Wow going on within at the Blood Reserve, under Mr. Pocklington's agency.

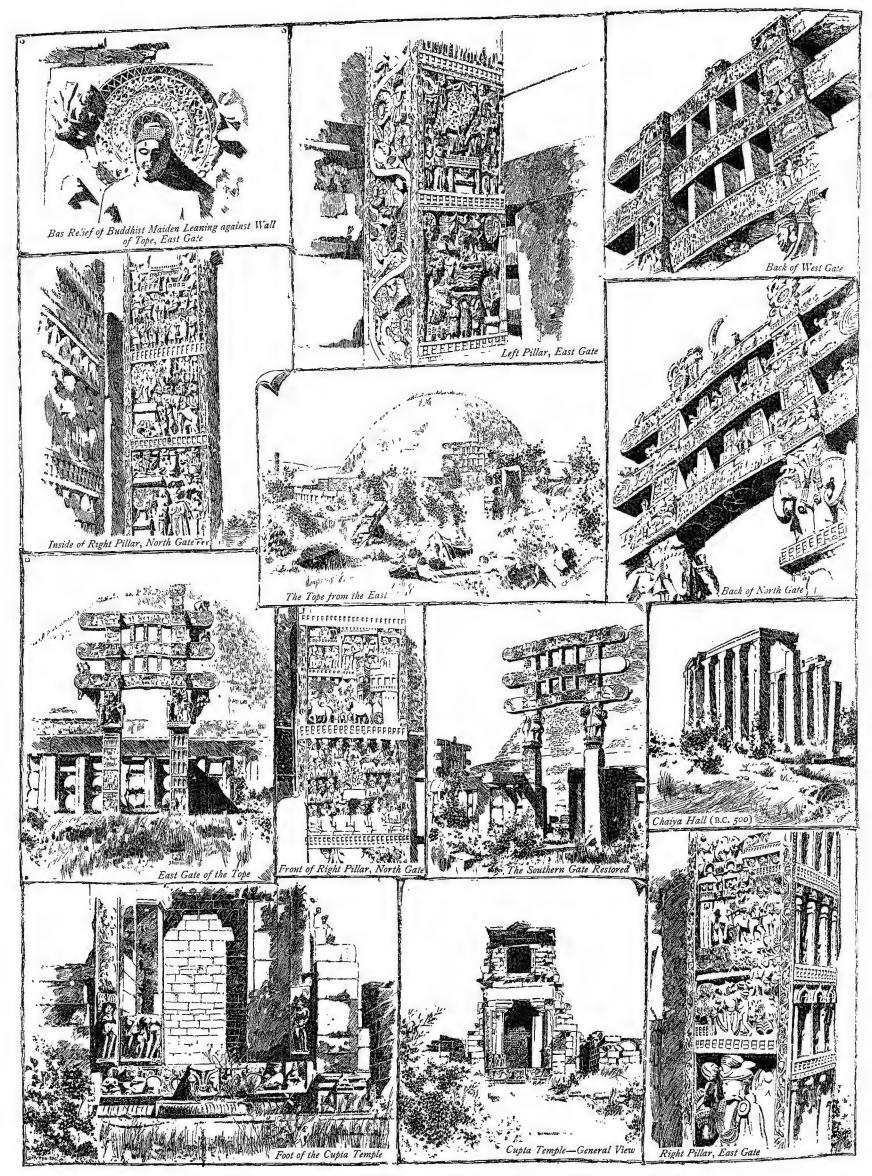
"The Blackfeet Reserve."—The Blackfeet Indians under the famous Crowfoot perhaps retain more of their original character than any of the other tribes. A grand reception was accorded to Lord and Lady Stanley. Lady Alice Stanley and Miss Lyster braved the possibility of being tomahawked by taking pacific shots with photographic cameras at a war-dance by one of the most bellicose of the tribe. A captive of one of the chiefs of the Blackfeet is a little white girl about nine years old. She was brought into



camp on a pony, dressed in rich bead-work vestments, which ill became her fair hair and little white face. Full of intelligence, she sat to be sketched and photographed. I only hope that publicity will be the means of this child being handed over to people of her own colour, though she is treated with every care and great affection, I believe, by her captors. The fate which awaits her when she is a few years older is sad to contemplate. I was told by a good authority that she had been captured during a raid in United States territory, in which her father, an American officer, was killed.

LIEUTENANT A. HARRIS, R.E.





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When they arrested him, a revolver-fight ensued; but whereas the officers both fired and missed, the Pathan wounded Lieutenant Rorke in the neck, and shot Lieutenant Harris dead. He was presently apprehended, and brought into camp. From his own confession he seemed to be a reckless fellow, as he boasted that, though sorry to have caused the death of an officer, he had previously killed many people.—Our engraving is from a photograph by Fred. Bremner, Karachi, India.

AN OLD CASTLE IN THE HARZ

Why are some places always thronged with English tourists, whilst others, equally beautiful, equally interesting, and perhaps more easy of access, never receive even a passing visit from our countrymen? Switzerland, Tyrol, all Southern Europe in fact, is what the Germans style "ganz verengländert;" but in some seasons you may wander from one end of the Harz Range to the other without meeting an Englishman.

Yet, for those who know them well, the Harz Mountains have a peculiar charm of their own, more irresistible, in its way, than any possessed by the Alps or the Apennines. They are more weird; every peak has a distinct personality of its own, lowering, sinister, or grotesque, as the case may be, but always individual. The wind, too, as it whistles around these barren heights, assumes a strangely human intonation; on a wild night shrieks of agony seem to issue from the narrow clefts, recalling the day when the last great battle between Paganism and Christianity was fought there, and the mountains ran with blood. When the power of the Church could no longer be withstood in the plains around, the priests of the older faith retired to the heights of the Harz Mountains to celebrate the heathenish rites which brought more comfort to the hearts of the savage North German tribes than the stately ceremonies of the Mass. The people in those parts were little taken by the newfingled ways of the papal agents who came amongst them bringing conversion in the one hand, extermination in the other; therefore, long after the land was studded with churches, they used to make their way on dark nights up to the mountain-fastnesses, there to indulge in devilish revelry in honour of the fierce gods whom they worshipped. At such times sacrifices, of course, were offered the fires which these necessitated were ascribed by the Christians, who saw them from below, to diabolical agency, and first gained for the mountains their evil reputation.

A student of demonology would find in the Harz more subjects for investigation than in the who

proves.

Of these Blankenburg is, perhaps, the most interesting. The old Emperor William rarely allowed a year to pass without visiting the Castle of Blankenburg, for, in addition to all other attractions, it stands in a forest dear to the heart of every true sportsman. If the Emperor had been of a superstitious turn he would hardly have slept soundly at Blankenburg; for, according to tradition, it is the home of the White Lady, whose appearance is supposed to announce to the world that a Hohenzollern is about to die. She pays fleeting which the Schleps at Berlin in fulfilling her mission; but, when

visits to the Schloss at Berlin in fulfilling her mission; but, when her work is done, always returns to Blankenburg.

The Castle was built by the Emperor Lothaire at the beginning of the twelfth century, and presented by him to a Count Poppo, a relation of his wife's. A town, which soon became the capital of a

district, must have sprung up around it at once, for the Rathshaus dates back to 1233. The Poppos, unluckily for them, warmly espoused the cause of Henry the Lion; they not only fought by his side, but they sent him silver from their mines to pay his soldiers; therefore, as soon as the Emperor Frederick gained the upper hand, he promptly laid siege to Blankenburg, and partially destroyed it. But the Poppos were an energetic race; they quickly restored the building, and so increased its strength that, for the next two hundred years, it was able to defy all attacks. At the end of that time, Dietrich von Wernigerode, choosing to think that the Counts of Blankenburg did not treat him with all the respect he merited, suddenly appeared before their Castle, and took it by assault. He was soon driven out again, but not until he had considerably damaged the old place. Two centuries later, in 1536, a part of the Castle was destroyed by fire. There is something rather mysterious about the origin of this fire, and the reason why the Countess von Blankenburg was left to burn to death whilst her attendants all escaped. Can it be that, in even those days, there were men willing to sacrifice a castle for the sake of being rid of their wives?

In 1625 a peculiarly unmerited misfortune fell to the lot of Blankenburg. Wallenstein, that giant who dwarfs all the men of his day, wearied of fighting battles for an emperor who gave him in return nothing but thanks, and these not too gracious ones either, declared he would not strike another blow until the long arrears of pay due to his soldiers were paid. But it is hard to draw blood from a stone. The Emperor was penniless; therefore, reduced to trying

return nothing but thanks, and these not too gracious of the either, declared he would not strike another blow until the long arrears of pay due to his soldiers were paid. But it is hard to draw blood from a stone. The Emperor was penniless; therefore, reduced to trying what his credit would do, he sent to Wallenstein his bond for 50,000 thalers. Wallenstein, however, promptly seized the Castles of Blankenburg and Regenstein, thinking, sensibly enough, that they were a safer pledge to hold than any scrap of paper. This was decidedly hard upon the Blankenburgers, for it was no fault of theirs that their suzerain could not pay his debts. They hid away their treasures, and showed a stubborn front to the troops, refusing to contribute one iota to their support. This could not last long, for it is no trifle to live at the mercy of an angry army; and, before long, the Blankenburgers were glad to raise the 50,000 thalers necessary to redeem their town from pledge.

This left them poor indeed. But brighter days were in store; for, in 1708, the Emperor Charles VI. came amongst them in search of a bride. Cristine, the eldest daughter of the Count von Blankenburg, was chosen; and, as it was not considered fitting that the father of an Empress should be a mere noble, he was made a Prince. The Emperor was often glad to leave his young wife under the protestics of her father for it was a trubbour age and thus the old

father of an Empress should be a mere noble, he was made a Prince. The Empreor was often glad to leave his young wife under the protection of her father, for it was a troublous age, and thus the old castle became for a time the Imperial Court. The Empress Maria Theresa was born there. Great preparations had been made in advance to celebrate the birth of an heir; but, when the child proved to be a girl, a speedy stop was put to all rejoicings. Girls did not count for much in those days, and even the gentle Empress Cristine mourned over the birth of her daughter as a calamity.

The room in which Maria Theresa was born has stood unchanged

The room in which Maria Theresa was born has stood unchanged since that day: a beautiful portrait of the great Empress hangs upon the wall. It must have been painted in very early days, before doing a man's work had given a man's hardness to her face; for her eyes are kindly and gentle, and the whole expression singularly sweet. There is also in the Castle a portrait of Maria Theresa's aunt, the beautiful, but ill-fated, Charlotte of Blankenburg, whose adventures, travic, melodramatic, and comic, furnished the whose adventures, tragic, melodramatic, and comic, furnished the Courts of Europe for years with scandal. When little more than a child she was married to the son of Peter the Great, the Czarevitch Alexis, whose career proves the danger of attempting to force Western civilisation upon an Eastern barbarian.

The stories that are told of the cruelty to which he subjected his

young wife would be incredible if less well-authenticated. His dogs young wife would be increatible it less well-authenticated. His dogs and hounds were treated more tenderly than this gently-nurtured Princess. Upon one occasion he struck her to the ground with such violence that he thought he had killed her; and her attendants, taking advantage of this delusion, smuggled her out of the Palace. She fied to America, where, after the Czarevitch's death, she married to Charaliar d'Aubert, and returned to Europe. Her relation She fled to America, where, area the Care, near again, sne married the Chevalier d'Aubert, and returned to Europe. Her relations, however, refused to acknowledge her, and she lived a retired life in Brussels until 1770.

Brussels until 1770.

There are other interesting pictures in the old Castle, among them a portrait of Albert Dürer, painted by himself; and a most characteristic sketch of Count Egmont. There is also a little ivory crucifix of exquisite workmanship, which bears unmistakable signs of the hand of Michael Angelo.

E. S.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT has penetrated to the most northerly town in Europe. Hammerfest, in Norway, is being lighted by electricity. REINDEER are to be introduced among the Bavarian Highlands.
Farmers hope that the animal may easily become acclimatised, for it would be invaluable to peasants cultivating small holdings, both as a beast of burden, and as furnishing milk and meat.

NOW THAT THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE is sitting at Now that the anti-slavery conference is sitting at Brussels, it is interesting to note the present value of slaves in Morocco. An important caravan has just reached the city of Morocco from Timbuctoo, bringing 500 slaves, of whom 350 are girls between ten and sixteen. The men fetch from 61 to 121 apiece, but no woman is sold under 81, and a handsome girl is generally worth 161. when very young.

THE BERLIN COURT will be exceptionally gay this year now that the mourning for the two Emperors is at an end. Besides the formal State balls and receptions, there will be fancy-dress balls, tableaux vivants, and private theatricals. Emperor William has made numerous alterations in Court dress and ceremonial which have been solemnly communicated to the Foreign Ministers. As to the German officials, two columns of the Official Gazette are devoted to their gala uniforms, specifying every button and scrap of embroidery.

embroidery.

On Friday, December 6th, an entertainment (under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Davies) will be given at St. Andrew's Hall, Newman Street, Oxford Street, the proceeds of which will be devoted to providing some of the poor of St. Pancras with Christmas dinners. Several ladies and gentlemen well-known in the musical and artistic world have promised their services, and a most attractive programme has been issued. Tickets, with each of which an etching will be precented, may be procured of Mr. Davies, Wilsford House, 16, Fitzroy Street, W., price 2s. 6d. each.

SUNDRIES.—Mr. A. Ackermann, of 191, Regent Street, has published a photogravure of the Royal Jubilee Procession leaving Buckingham Palace, containing portraits of no fewer than seventeen Royal Princes. As a memento of the Jubilee Year, it will no doubt find many admirers.—A very successful photograph of Paris, showing the Eiffel Tower and Exhibition Buildings, has been taken from a balloon by Mr. Cecil V. Shadbolt, of Chislehurst, and is published by Messrs. Heywood and Co., 62, Ludgate Hill, E.C.—Messrs. David Bryce and Son send us some "Old English, Scotch, and Irish Songs" with music. They are very prettily arranged, and the spirited illustrations, by A. S. Boyd, are in thorough harmony with the verse. The songs are issued in a handy and compact form, being enclosed in a neat little box.

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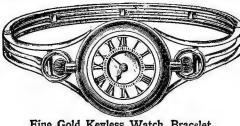
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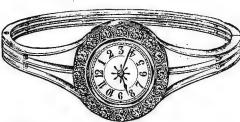
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"THE RED HUSSAR."—The new comedy-opera, The Red Hussar, by Messrs. H. P. Stephens and Edward Solomon, was produced at the Lyric Thentre on Saturday night. As the performance was not over till close upon midnight, it will be obvious that the piece needs a good deal of compression before it can settle down into a permanent success. Some of the ballads, with which the score is far too plentifully provided, must be judiciously sacrificed; the dialogue at present lacks the fun with which the comediants will in a few days doubtless provide it, and the third act, especially, requires further strengthening. The story is simple enough. The hero is Ralph Rodney, a spendthrift, who has squandered his fortune, and is fain to enlist in the forces of Marlborough, under whom he proceeds to Flanders. He is followed to Bruges by a pretty ballad-singer, named Kitty Carroll. "Kitty has, in some incomprehensible manner, been enabled to enlist in Prince Eugène's Hussars, and thanks, perhaps, partly to feminine courage and partly to a magnificent uniform, which strikes dismay in the hearts of the enemy, she rallies the flying English, saves the life of the hero and defeats the whole Frencharmy. Another important character, although it is at present little more than a sketch, is that of the wealthy Barbara Bellasys, who alternately makes love to the hero when she thinks he has money, and jilts him for Sir Harry Leighton when she thinks he has money, and jilts him for Sir Harry Leighton when she thinks he has mot. In the third act she is again betrothed to Ralph Rodney, who then seems likely again to be rich, as his title to the Avon Manor estates is practically established. At this juncture, the inevitable lawyer appears on the scene, declaring the ballad-singer, Kitty Carroll, to be the hero's long-lost cousin, and consequently the true heiress to the estates, whereupon, in accordance with comic operatic precedent, Barbara is paired off with the baronet, and the hero and Kitty Carroll are united. Such a story as this, improbable, an

recovered from a cold, to give a wholly satisfactory rendering of the picturesque part of Kitty Carroll. The fine voice of Miss Florence Dysart, moreover, told well in the music of Barbara. The laurels were, however, fairly carried off by Mr. Ben Davies, who in the part of the hero once more showed how very far ahead he is of his contemporaries among tenors in light opera.

HALLE'S MANCHESTER ORCHESTRA——The famous Manchester.

were, however, fairly carried off by Mr. Ben Davies, who in the part of the hero once more showed how very far ahead he is of his contemporaries among tenors in light opera.

HALLE'S MANCHESTER ORCHESTRA.—The famous Manchester orchestra directed by Sir Charles Hallé made, on Friday night, at St. James's Hall, their first appearance in London for some years. The band was brought specially from Manchester for this concert, a costly enterprise which should certainly have been rewarded by a far larger attendance. We shall not, for obvious reasons, venture upon comparisons between this and the best London orchestras. It will suffice that a remarkable degree of excellence of ensemble has been attained, and by playing in association for so many years the Hallé orchestra and its conductor have obviously become en rapport with one another. The programme contained no novelties. It comprised two of Dvorák's Legenden and the Anacreon overture, Beethoven's violin concerto—played as hardly any other violinist now before the public, save Lady Hallé, can play it—and Berlioz's "Episode in the Life of an Artist." Berlioz's symphony went remarkably well, particularly as to the beautiful scene in the ball-room, and the dramatic "March to the Gallows."

THE POPULAR CONCERTS.—Miss Fanny Davies had a magnificent reception on Saturday, on her first appearance this season at the Popular Concerts. Madame Schummann's gifted pupil had only a few days before returned from a successful tour in Germany. She played at her best Bach's "Chromatic Fantasia" and "Fugue" in D minor, and for an encore Schumann's "Canon" in A flat. She likewise took part in the popular pianoforte trio in E flat of Beethoven, and played the pianoforte part in Brahms' Gipsy Songs, which were again sung by Mr. and Mrs. Henschel, Miss Lena Little, and Mr. Shakespeare.

On Monday the programme opened with Cherubini's quartet in F, which was played by the same artists who performed by Signor Piatti. The variations are a modernised version of some exercises found in the in

quarter of Great Turnstile, Holborn.

The Ballad Concerts.—We last week briefly announced the opening of the season of Ballad Concerts. The audience at the first of these popular entertainments was a large one, and various favourite vocalists, including Miss Mary Davies, who gave a beautiful delivery of Grieg's "Solvieg's" song and "One morn the maiden sought the mill;" Mr. Lloyd, who revived Molique's "When the moon is brightly shining," and sang "Home of my heart," from Lurline; Miss Liza Lehmann, who gave a graceful delivery of James Hook's "Listen to the Voice of Love;" Miss Alice Gomez, who sang Grieg's "I love thee," and Mr. Henschel's "Spinning Wheel" song, written for the production of The Pompadour, at the Haymarket, were all received in the heartiest manner. Among the new songs introduced the most successful was Miss Hope Temple's "Love and Friendship," sung by Mr. Lloyd.

Mr. Molloy's "Bantry Bay," sung by Madame Sterling, is of a more conventional character, and so is Mr. Marzials' "Stay, darling, stay," which was entrusted to Mr. Piercy. On the other hand, Mr. Stephen Adams' song "This work-a-day world," sung by Madame Belle Cole, went far better, while the old Irish tune, "Off to Philadelphia," newly arranged by Mr. Battison Haynes, went best of all. Mr. Eaton Faning's Select Choir were heard in old madrigals by Benet, Morley, and Saville.—At the first morning Ballad Concert, on Wednesday of this week, several of these songs were to be repeated, and among the new ballads announced were Mr. Frank Moir's "Golden Harvest."

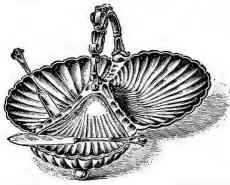
CONCERTS (VARIOUS).—The programme at the Crystal Palace on Saturday included Beethoven's Seventh Symphony in A; M. Saint-Saëns's not very interesting Violin Concerto in A, played by Miss Nettie Carpenter; Liszt's Symphonic Poem, *Festklinge*, originally introduced, fifteen years ago, by Mr. Walter Bache; and songs by Mendelssohn, Brahms, and Schubert, admirably sung by Miss Fillunger.—On Friday, at the Hampstead Conservative Hall, Mr. Carrodus gave a chamber concert, the programme including Beethoven's string Quartet in D, Op. 18; Schumann's Pianoforte Quintet, and violin pieces by Tours and Spohr.—On Saturday the Royal Amateur Orchestra gave a performance at St. James's Hall. The programme included the *Italian* symphony; Mendelssohn's Concerto in G minor, played by Mdlle. Janotha; and songs for Madame Nordica.—On Wednesday the Musical Guild annemed their second concert, the programme including pianoforte duets by Mr. Algernon Ashton, and other works; and on the same evening Elijah was announced in aid of the funds of the Royal Society of Musicians. Musicians.

Musicians.

Notes and News.—Madame Patti and Madame Nordica sailed for New York by the Teutonic on Wednesday. Madame Albani sailed on Saturday.—The new Gilbert and Sullivan Opera is expected at the Savoy on Wednesday or Saturday next, the latter date being the more probable. Sir Arthur Sullivan will conduct the first performance.—Signor Verdi has requested the English Press to acknowledge the large number of telegrams and letters of congratulation on his Jubilee, which he has received from this country.—Miss Lena Little is about to leave England for America on a six months' tour.—Mr. Lee Williams, organist of Gloucester Cathedral, has been appointed with Mr. Blair joint-conductor of the forthcoming Worcester Festival.—Mr. Harris has under consideration the production, at Covent Garden, next year, of an Italian version of Wagner's Die Walküre, with M. Jean de Reszkè as Siegmund.—Thanks to the Queen of Italy, the valuable manuscripts of Stradella, Clari, Monteverde, and others in the Library of St. Mark, at Venice, have been submitted to three eminent Italian Professors, with a view to their publication.—M. Gounod will write a special Mass for the inauguration of the new organ at St. Peter's, at Rome. It will be sung by a choir of four thousand voices.—Sir John Stainer will, at the meeting of the Musical Association next Monday, lecture on the life and works of Sir Frederick Gore-Ouseley, his predecessor as Professor of Musicat Oxford.

THE LEGALITY OF EXECUTION BY ELECTRICITY is still undecided in the United States. The discussion has continued for months over the fate of the murderer Kemmler, now imprisoned at Auburn, New York State. The local County Judge pronounces the innovation quite constitutional, but Kemmler's counsel has appealed to a higher Court.

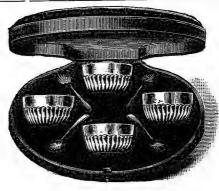
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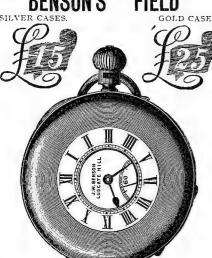


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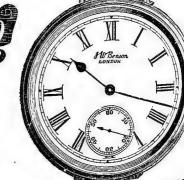
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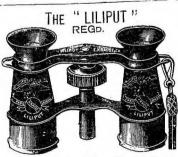
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TO STOUT PEOPLE. A MERICAN STOVES for India



THE AGRICULTURAL RETURNS just issued form a stout octavo volume of 200 pages, and bristle with information with respect to the local divisions of the county. The returns published in August only give totals for each of the three kingdoms, but the November returns tell us how each separate county is farmed, and enable us to localise the cases of declining or advancing cultivation. They are, therefore, of especial interest, and ought to be much more generally perused than they actually are. Many county papers even neglect to extract the returns of the county in which they are published, while particulars which would be generally read if published in a separate form are not reported, because the details of other counties are also given and at the same time. Still, human nature remains a fixed quantity, and the confusion induced by such elaborate returns as those now before us will always be a difficulty. May we suggest to the Government what we fancy would be a wise as well as a profitable change? The present volume is sold for elevenpence, and gives all the counties; while this volume should continue to be sold to statisticians, why cannot we have each county's return sold separately at a penny? We believe the experiment would lead to a great increase in the total sales, and would also stimulate local interest in the returns.

WHEAT GROWING, the returns tell us, is increasing in Dorset, Kent and Suffelk but is diminishing in Bedford. Buckingham

sales, and would also stimulate local interest in the returns.

WHEAT GROWING, the returns tell us, is increasing in Dorset, Kent, and Suffolk, but is diminishing in Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, Chester, Cornwall, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Durham, Essex, Gloucester, Hampshire, Hereford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Lancaster, Leicester, Lincoln, Middlesex, Monmouth, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottingham, Oxford, Rutland, Shropshire, Stafford, Sussex, Warwick, Westmoreland, Worcester, and York. No change is shown in Berkshire, Norfolk, Somerset, Surrey, or Wiltshire. These figures are very puzzling. They appear to witness to a great want of decision in the agricultural mind. Is wheat-growing profitable? is evidently a question which the farmer is painfully working out for himself, the farmer's clubs and agricultural societies devoting, for the most part, scarcely any attention to the matter. At the first blush the long list of counties which have reduced their wheat acreage would appear to show a reaction against wheat growing, but Kent and Suffolk are highly significant exceptions, and the stationary position of Norfolk is also to be noticed.

Corn Crops still cover a larger acreage than green crops in every

tions, and the stationary position of Norfolk is also to be noticed.

CORN CROPS still cover a larger acreage than green crops in every county, but then the yield per acre is much larger. The counties where the corn crops cover over a quarter of a million acres are not very numerous; they are limited to Essex (355,693 acres), Lincoln (587,973 acres), Norfolk (425,838 acres), Suffolk (359,235 acres), and Yorkshire (653,000 acres). All these counties, it will be noticed, are on the East coast. The counties where to the green crops over fifty thousand acres are devoted are Yorkshire, Cambridge, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Essex, Gloucester, Hampshire, Kent, Lancaster, Lincoln, Norfolk, Northumberland, Shropshire, Somerset, and Suffolk. Relatively speaking, the cultivation of green crops is more flourishing than that of corn crops. The counties which appear in both the above lists, being famed for both crops, may justly be regarded as the pick of the agricultural shires. Flax is now grown in a very few counties, the chief being Somerset, Dorset, and Yorkshire. Kent, once famous for flax, only grows seven acres.

Permanent Pasture is increasing in Bedford, Berks, Bucking-ham, Cambridge, Cumberland, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Durham, Essex, Gloucester, Hampshire, Hereford, Hertford, Kent, Leicester, Lincoln, Middlesex, Monmouth, Northampton, Northumberland, Nottingham, Oxford, Shropshire, Somerset, Stafford, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Worcester, and Yorkshire. This is on the whole the most discouraging sign presented by the returns. It means among other things that in thirty-one out of forty counties there is less work for things that in thirty-one out of forty counties there is less work for things that in thirty-one out of forty counties there is less work for things that in thirty-one out of forty counties there is less work for the agricultural labourer, and it causes with it the corollary of enforced migration to the towns. Moreover, the increase in the land not broken up in rotation is to a large extent an indication of reduced capital in agriculture, and of reduced resources on the part of occupiers. The fact that the area of permanent pasture is increasing in the metropolitan counties of Middlesex, Essex, Kent, and Surrey points to the crushing effect of importations into London on the agricultural energies of the country round! agricultural energies of the country round!

agricultural energies of the country round!

STRAWBERRIES, gooseberries, currants, and raspberries are increasing in cultivation, and they yield sc large a return to the acre that the rent of the area necessary to be devoted to them is not so great an outlay as is the capital necessary for working that area. During the past year the cultivation of these crops has increased in Sussex, Warwick, Wiltshire, Surrey, Worcester, York, Bedford, Berks, Stafford, Buckingham, Cambridge, Cheiter, Somerset, Cornwall, Shropshire, Cumberland, Nottingham, Derby, Devon, Durham, Northampton, Essex, Hampshire, Northumberland, Huntingdon, Kent, Lancaster, Lincoln, Middlesex, and Norfolk, and exceeds a thousand acres in York, Worcester, Cambridge, Chester, Kent, Lancaster, Middlesex, and Norfolk. The champion county is Kent, which devotes 13,959 acres to these four sorts of fruit, strawberries being at once the most expensive to grow and the most remunerative when grown. A very curious feature is the abandonment of these crops in Gloucester and Hereford, which once "went in" for them. If the air is too humid, how do the yet moister regions of Cornwall and Devon show an increase?

If the air is too humid, how do the yet moister regions of Cornwall and Devon show an increase?

HORSES are not kept in any extraordinary number in any part of England, though Yorkshire and Lincoln continue to boast of a very goodly stock. There is no very uniform increase in horse-breeding, despite the high prices obtained for good animals, both for agricultural and for those containing more or less of "blood." The counties of Bedford, Berks, Buckingham, Cambridge, Derby, Dorset, Essex, Gloucester, Hampshire, Hereford, Leicester, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Oxford, Shropshire, Stafford, Suffolk, Surrey, Wiltshire, and Worcester are keeping fewer horses now than a year ago, and as horse-breeding requires more capital than most other agricultural ventures, we fear the decline in twenty-two counties—a clear majority of the whole—witnesses strongly to the reduced resouces of the agricultural community. The counties where horse-breeding is flourishing seem to be Yorkshire, Sussex, Somerset, Lincoln, Lancaster, Devon, Cornwall, Durham, and Kent.

CATTLE.—The total number of cattle in England is the same now as it was a year ago; that is to say, there is only a few score difference out of some four millions. Progress had been hoped for, and these figures are not encouraging; for when the steady increase of the population is taken into account, they mean an increased dependence on the foreigner. A circums ance which adds to this discouragement by withdrawing hope from 1890 is in the falling-off in the number of calves kept. Every now and again there is an outry against killing off the young stock, but this season, with green food plentiful and roots abundant, it had been hoped that a decided increase in this respect would be shown; "instead of which," as the judge said in the famous duck-stealing case, there is a material diminution in the counties of Cambridge, Cornwall,

Davon, Oxford, Yorkshire, Hereford, Lancaster, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, and for the country as a whole.

Devon, Oxford, Yorkshire, Hereford, Lancaster, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, and for the country as a whole.

Sheep and Pigs.—The number of sheep in England is now 15,839,882, of which number 6,314,123 are lambs. As compared with 1888, there is no material improvement. Of swine, 2,118,385 are kept, in lieu of 2,018,420. This is a good sign in a little way; swine-keeping often goes with careful farming and the avoidance of waste. In Wales things are improving; more sheep and pigs are kept than a year ago, and the increase in the number of lambs is from 897,238 to 958,687. In Scotland sheep have increased, but the pig does not seem to do well beyond the Tweed, and his numbers are on the decline. The increase on the total number of sheep is from 6,730,567 to 6,951,449. There are in the latter total 2,497,078 lambs. In Ireland, as in Scotland, sheep are increasing, pigs are diminishing, in number. In the United Kingdom there are now 29,484,774 sheep, and 3,905,865 pigs.

DAIRY EDUCATION.—In reference to the temporary school now in session at Hampstead, a correspondent reminds us that the Bath and West of England Society are working very systematically. Their sojourn at Oxford was successful; and Dr. Bond claims that at the Gloucester Dairy School, opened last May, seven certificates in cheesemaking and as many in buttermaking were granted to pupils for efficiency. Rightly enough the Gloucester district, renowned for its good grasses, should have one of the first and best dairy schools. The success of these attempts does but emphasise the suggestion made in our former Rural Note—that in London, at a National School of Cookery, a dairy branch should be en permanence.

permanence.

ECONOMY is certainly not encouraged by the Bombay Government. A junior civilian, employed in the Presidency, recently came home to England on short leave, and travelled second-class. On his return to Bombay he received a formal Government reprimand for lowering the dignity and status of the Civil Service by such an unseemly action.

A "MEMORY HOOP" is now kept by many American belles to chronicle the number of their conquests. It is a burnished metal circle, about ten inches round, adorned with knots of different coloured ribbons. Each knot has been presented by an admirer, who is then distinguished in the fair lady's memory by the tint and quality of his gift.

A Tour Round The World W. School of the state of the state

quality of his gift.

A TOUR ROUND THE WORLD IN SEVENTY-SEVEN DAYS is being attempted by a young American lady of nineteen. This adventurous damsel travels quite alone, and knows only her own language, but feels convinced that a solitary woman can traversethe globe without any difficulty. Miss Bly, who is a correspondent of the New York World, started from New York, and, after passing through England, crossed France on her way to Brindisi, to catch the India and China mail. From China she will return home viâ San Francisco, but M. Jules Verne, on whom she called at Amiens, considers that his fair imitator will not complete the trip so swiftly as his fictitious heroes.

A RARE LITTLE SAMOAN PIGEON is now housed in the Zoolo-

swiftly as his fictitious heroes.

A RARE LITTLE SAMOAN PIGEON is now housed in the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park. The natives call the bird "manumea," but its scientific name is didunculus, owing to a supposed relationship to the dodo—now, however, denied. The manumea formerly nested on the ground in Samoa till cats were acclimatised in the island, and nearly eradicated the whole species. To escape their enemies, the birds suddenly took to building in the tree tops, out of Puss's reach, and are again growing plentiful.

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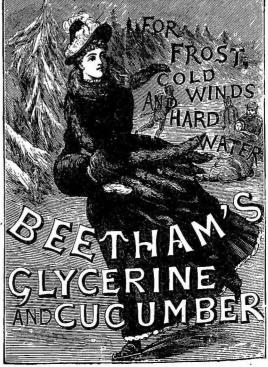
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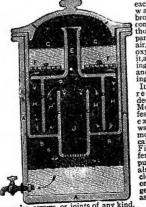
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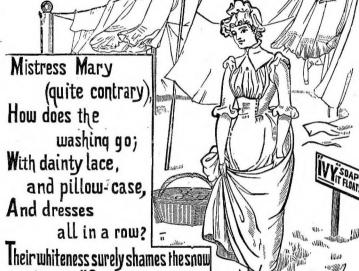
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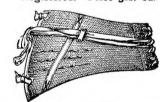
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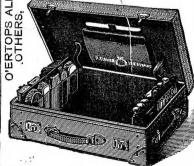
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